Administrative Obstruction in European Union Medical Education: A Legal Case from Semmelweis University

Legal Citations Appendix: Reference Companion

Prepared by: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

Semmelweis University – Faculty of Medicine

EM14 – English-Language Medical Program

Email: swardhan1@icloud.com

Revision: August 18, 2025

Author’s Declaration

This publication constitutes a protected public-interest disclosure pursuant to the Hungarian Whistleblower Protection Act (Act XXV of 2023) and applicable European Union legislation. It is archived in esteemed academic repositories such as SSRN, ResearchGate, and Zenodo, each with DOI timestamps to uphold integrity. The evidence and analysis herein shall remain part of the academic and legal record irrespective of my enrollment status at Semmelweis University. Any acts of retaliation, including obstruction or dismissal, do not nullify this record and shall be regarded as additional institutional shortcomings.

Semmelweis University Legal Case Report

This brief outlines the legal foundation for the whistleblower case filed against Semmelweis University, focusing on policy violations, administrative obstruction, and discriminatory treatment of international students.

Prepared by: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Case Number: EBF-AJBH-309-2025
Date: July 14, 2025
Institution: Semmelweis University – Faculty of Medicine
Status: Registered Full-Time Student (EM14 – English Program)
Exhibit: Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K

Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Packet

Includes all legal evidence, correspondence, whistleblower protection, and discrimination claims.

Prepared by: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan: Independent researcher
Date: revision since July 14, 2025

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This case file comprises three articles that document systemic legal and academic violations in Hungary's medical education system. Each offers a distinct perspective on the same issue, enabling legal experts, human rights groups, academics, and reviewers to gain a deeper understanding of the situation.

Ghost Students: The Legal Fiction of FM and CV Status

Purpose: Explains the CV/FM registration system and how its misuse causes discrimination and denial of access.

Audience: Policy analysts, administrators, student affairs officers, and regulators.

Focus: Defines CV/FM status, compares treatment of international vs. Hungarian students, and reveals the lack of policy basis for exclusion.

Administrative Obstruction in EU Medical Education

Purpose: Presents the full legal and procedural chronology of the case.

Audience: Journal editors, courts, education lawyers, ombudsman officers, and EU bodies.

Focus: Legal citations (Act XXV/2023, Act CCIV/2011, SZMSZ HKR Articles 5, 11, 13, 45), registration proof, timeline, and institutional failures.

Whistleblower Disclosure and Case Study

Purpose: Details the suppression of protected disclosures and requests whistleblower protection.

Audience: Ombudsman, Equal Treatment Authority, NGOs, whistleblower watchdogs.

Focus: WhatsApp evidence suppression of public notices, GDPR-compliant testimonies, concerns about retaliation, and requests under **Act XXV of 2023. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]**

How to Read This Packet:

You may read the three documents separately or in sequence. They intentionally overlap in some facts and citations, but each frames the issue

differently to meet the expectations of the legal, academic, and policy review processes.

For official submission purposes, each document is independently complete and self-contained.

Please be advised that the researcher is not a qualified legal professional or attorney. The researcher, possessing a robust scientific background in logical reasoning and driven by an innate curiosity to comprehend fundamental principles, has initiated a review of the internal policy. Beginning on June 30, 2025, the researcher started observing the correlation between the evidence and the guidelines outlined in Semmelweis University's internal policy manual.

Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Study: Exposing Educational Injustice
Date: July 07, 2025
SEO Keyword: Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Study
Meta Description: The **Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Study** uncovers a significant breach of student rights. Explore the primary legal violations, administrative shortcomings, and necessary policy reforms.

Introduction to the Case

The **Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Study** highlights a significant breach of academic policies and students' rights involving an international medical student in Budapest, Hungary. Registered as an FM/CV student, the student, despite fulfilling all admission requirements and paying the full tuition fee, was denied access to essential anatomy dissection laboratories—a compulsory element of medical education. This case exemplifies systemic administrative deficiencies and raises critical concerns regarding equitable access, institutional accountability, and the safeguarding of international students within Hungary's higher education system.

Understanding FM/CV Student Status

The registration status of CV/FM is frequently used to identify visiting or transitional students, many of whom come from international or exchange programs. In principle, these students should be entitled to equal access to all educational resources for which they are registered and have fulfilled payment obligations. However, ambiguity regarding this status at Semmelweis University has resulted in instances of inequitable treatment. Specifically, the FM/CV designation was utilized as a justification to exclude the student from laboratory sessions, despite confirmed registration and full tuition payment.

Chronology of Events:

The student's ordeal extended from **February to July 2025**, commencing with an email from Dr. Andrea Székely dated **February 9, 2025**, which signified the initiation of administrative obstruction. The subsequent key milestones are delineated in chronological sequence: **February–May 2025**; the student was repeatedly denied access to cadaver dissection laboratories despite having the entitlement to attend.

- **June 26, 2025:** The student was required to take the final anatomy examination without having received adequate practical training. - Correspondence with university officials.
- **June 30, 2025:** The Hungarian Ombudsman formally acknowledged the case (**Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025).**

July 3, 2025: An official legal petition was filed with the Hungarian Administrative Court.

- **July 5, 2025:** The whistleblower status was confirmed on the Ombudsman portal.
- July 14, 2025: A formal response was received from Professor Dr. Alán Alpár, Vice-Rector for International Studies. The response lacked a definitive resolution and is documented in Appendix F.

- **July 20, 2025**: The case was recognized by several oversight bodies, including ECFMG (Special Investigator: Samantha Abbott), WFME, FAMR, and the Hungarian Accreditation Committee.

- **July 22, 2025:** An appointment was scheduled with the Ombudsman to escalate the case formally.- August 6, 2025 – Scheduled

- **July 28, 2025:** A formal report was submitted to the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (MAB), following a referral from WFME. The report illuminated inconsistencies in the enforcement of laboratory access policies for FM/CV students. An automated confirmation of receipt was received.

- **On August 6, 2025,** the researcher convened with the Ombudsman officer, accompanied by a translator. During this meeting, the researcher provided an overview of his legal studies to the Ombudsman officer and the translator. The session lasted approximately forty minutes and was documented with the consensus of the Ombudsman officer and translator. Documents were signed to acknowledge that the researcher is aware that any false statements made during the investigations could result in fines ranging from HUF 10,000 to HUF 1,000,000.

The denial of access to cadaver dissection laboratories constituted a clear breach of established policy. The university not only failed to adhere to its regulations but also contravened fundamental principles of fairness and student rights. The justification offered—FM/CV status—lacked support from any explicit exclusion clause within the Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ). Instead, it seems to have been applied arbitrarily, resulting in an academic disadvantage for the student.

Hungarian Education Law: An Overview

The cornerstone of the student's legal argument lies in the Hungarian Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education, which guarantees:

- Equal access to education for all students
- Non-discriminatory treatment irrespective of nationality or registration status
- Transparency in academic governance

This act serves as a national benchmark for fair educational practices, which were disregarded in this case. [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary)]

Internal University Regulations (SZMSZ)

The **Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ)** of Semmelweis University delineate the rights and responsibilities of students across all statuses. At no point do these regulations justify denying laboratory access to **FM/CV students** who have satisfied all prerequisites. The faculty's decision to revoke the laboratory signatures and exclude the student was directly inconsistent with this regulation.

Institutional Communication Breakdown

The student's attempts to resolve the issue through internal mechanisms were met with silence or vague replies. Emails remained unanswered, formal complaints were ignored, and no conclusive resolution was provided, despite multiple efforts. This failure in communication intensified the institutional breach, transforming what could have been a simple administrative error into a systemic failure.

Evidence Documentation

The case is robustly supported by the following documentation:

- Email transcripts, including the critical **February 9, 2025**, message
- Screenshots from Neptun verifying registration and eligibility
- Mail receipts of the legal petition and court documentation
- Confirmation of response from the Ombudsman
- Confirmation of submission via the Whistleblower portal
- Correspondence with the lawyer list of the U.S. Embassy.

These documents collectively demonstrate the credibility and diligence with which the student pursued justice.

Whistleblower Protections Invoked

Fearing institutional retaliation, the student submitted the case via the Hungarian Whistleblower Portal, thereby seeking legal protection under whistleblower laws. Although this measure offered a layer of safety, it also highlighted the high-stakes environment in which international students are compelled to advocate for their rights.

Ombudsman Involvement

The Hungarian Ombudsman initiated a formal investigation **(Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025)**; however, no resolution was issued at the time of publication. This situation highlights the slow progress of justice in educational grievances and underscores the urgent need for procedural reforms.

Legal Filing and Court Petition

On **July 3, 2025**, the student escalated the matter by submitting a comprehensive legal petition to the **Hungarian Administrative Court**, citing violations of both national and university law. While the case awaits adjudication, its very existence indicates a growing trend of legal advocacy among international students confronting systemic barriers.

Impact on Academic Progress

Being denied access to essential practical training had a severe impact on the student's academic performance. Although the student was allowed to sit the final exam, the absence of hands-on

dissection experience resulted in a practical failure, derailing months of educational effort and exposing gaps in institutional support mechanisms.

Broader Implications for International Students

This case exemplifies the risks faced by non-EU international students enrolled in European tuition-based programs. The lack of transparency, selective enforcement of regulations, and inadequate redress mechanisms make these students particularly vulnerable to systemic exploitation and neglect.

Policy Reform Recommendations:

The student's case encompasses the following actionable recommendations:

1. Publication of transparent reports regarding student attrition and CV/FM conflicts.
2. Establishment of faculty-based offices dedicated to handling student grievances.
3. Dissemination of public guidelines concerning laboratory access and course signature procedures.
4. Implementation of legal review boards with a mandated response timeframe of thirty days.
5. Strengthening of protections for whistleblowers within academic institutions.

EU Oversight and Compliance

Considering that Semmelweis University functions within the scope of the **European Higher Education Area**, its activities may be subject to evaluation by the European Commission. Breaches of regulations related to student mobility and rights could lead to enhanced scrutiny and reform measures by European authorities.

Conclusion: Lessons and Call to Action

The **Semmelweis University Whistleblower Case Study** serves as a vital warning for both Hungarian and European institutions. It emphasizes notable shortcomings in the enforcement of student rights, particularly for international students. As academic institutions progressively adopt a global perspective, it is imperative to safeguard the rights and dignity of all students—irrespective of their status—considering it both an ethical obligation and a fundamental necessity for maintaining academic integrity.

FAQs about the Semmelweis Academic Legal Case

Q1: What is the FM/CV status, and how does it affect students?
A: The **FM/CV** designation refers to a special registration category designated for international students originating from certain countries. It should not restrict access to academic resources, provided that all tuition and registration prerequisites are fulfilled.

Q2: Why was the student denied laboratory access?
A: The university cited the student's FM/CV status without providing a valid regulatory basis, resulting in the denial.

Q3: Did the student attempt an internal resolution first?
A: Yes, multiple emails and complaints were submitted before legal action.

Q4: What legal steps were undertaken? A: The student filed a petition with the Hungarian Administrative Court and submitted a complaint to the Ombudsman.

Q5: What protections are available for whistleblowers in Hungary?
Registered Whistleblower on Saturday, July 5, 2025
Appointment for July 22, 2025, with the Ombudsman for the complaint
A: Hungary's Whistleblower Portal provides legal protection against retaliation for individuals reporting institutional violations.

Q6: Can European Union bodies intervene in such cases?
A: Yes, EU bodies can investigate violations affecting student rights under European educational agreements.

However, they choose not to intervene, asserting that Hungary does not violate any substantive laws of the European Union and that this issue remains a matter of personal concern between the student and the university.

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Administrative Obstruction in EU Medical Education: A Legal Case Study from Semmelweis University

Abstract

This case study documents a legally recorded incident of academic obstruction at Semmelweis University, Budapest, where a medical student was prevented from participating in mandatory anatomy laboratory sessions despite possessing a valid CV/FM registration and tuition status. The matter was formally submitted to the Hungarian Ombudsman (Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025) and brought before the Administrative Court. It underscores violations of Hungarian education legislation, the university's internal policy (SZMSZ), and EU standards for educational fairness. Throughout the analysis, legal citations, evidence, and procedural documentation are systematically referenced.

Keywords

Whistleblower protection, educational rights, Hungarian Ombudsman, Semmelweis University, CV/FM student status, academic discrimination, and higher education law

Introduction

International students in Europe frequently encounter intricate administrative procedures. At Semmelweis University in Budapest, a particular classification referred to as CV/FM status influences procedures concerning re-registration and course repetition. This document outlines a case in which a student was denied access to practical components owing to an implicit interpretation of their status, culminating in academic disadvantage. The student addressed the issue through legal and institutional channels, thereby exposing deficiencies in university governance and the protections afforded to international students.

Legal Framework

The case is grounded in multiple layers of law and regulation, including:

- Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection)

- **Act CCIV of 2011** on National Higher Education

- **Act CL of 2016** on Administrative Procedures

- SZMSZ_HKR (Study and Examination Regulations at Semmelweis University) [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary)] [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)] [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Article references include:

• Article 5 (Equal Treatment) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

• Article 11 (Access to Practicals) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practicals)]

• Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration)]

• Article 45 (Fair Examination Conditions) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 45 (Fair Examination Conditions)]

Case Timeline and Evidence Summary

- **February–May 2025:** The student was repeatedly denied access to cadaver dissection laboratories despite having the right to attend.
- **June 26, 2025:** The student was required to take the final anatomy exam without having received proper practical training. - Communicated with university officials

- **June 30, 2025:** The Hungarian Ombudsman officially acknowledged the case (**Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025).**

Core Policy Violation Identified

- **July 3, 2025:** An official legal petition was submitted to the Hungarian Administrative Court.
- **July 5, 2025** – Whistleblower status confirmed on the Ombudsman portal
- **July 14, 2025** – A formal reply was received from Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár, Vice-Rector for International Studies. The response lacked a clear resolution and is documented in Appendix F.
- **On July 20, 2025**, the case was acknowledged by multiple oversight bodies, including ECFMG (Special Investigator: Samantha Abbott), WFME, FAMR, and the Hungarian Accreditation Committee.
- **July 22, 2025** – An appointment was scheduled with the Ombudsman to escalate the case formally.
- **July 28, 2025** – A formal report was submitted to the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (MAB), following WFME's referral. The submission highlighted inconsistencies in enforcing lab access policies for FM/CV students. An automated confirmation acknowledged receipt.
- **On August 6, 2025,** the researcher convened with the Ombudsman officer, accompanied by a translator. During this meeting, the researcher provided an overview of his legal studies to the Ombudsman officer and the translator. The session lasted approximately forty minutes and was documented with the consensus of the Ombudsman officer and translator. Documents were signed to acknowledge that the researcher is aware that any false statements made during the investigations could result in fines ranging from HUF 10,000 to HUF 1,000,000.

Discussion

The restriction of laboratory access constitutes an academic impediment. The university's written policy did not support the request to revoke a previously obtained signature. Through documentation of this case, the student identified a loophole that permitted access to course materials without a regulatory basis. These findings underscore the need for an internal review and the implementation of enhanced protections for non-EU medical students, who are particularly vulnerable to procedural irregularities. Moreover, a valid and compelling reason for establishing a

policy for non-EU medical students is that their immigration status depends on their relationship with the institution at which they are enrolled as students.

Conclusion

This case establishes a precedent for challenging ambiguous or discretionary academic restrictions. The incorporation of legal filings, public documentation, and whistleblower protections provides an exemplary framework for future students facing silent institutional opposition. Universities are required to align their internal policies with established law and to provide transparent remedies to students who are affected.

References

1. Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection
2. Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure
3. Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education
4. Semmelweis University SZMSZ_HKR (Study and Examination Regulations), 2024 Edition [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary)] [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)] [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Ghost Students: The Legal Fiction of FM and CV Status at Semmelweis University

This article chronicles systemic academic obstruction at Semmelweis University, where FM and CV registered students—despite possessing legal student status and fulfilling tuition obligations—have been denied access to essential anatomical dissection practicals. Through firsthand documentation, regulatory citations, and filed legal complaints, this report illustrates how institutional silence and misinterpretation of internal policies lead to academic discrimination, non-compliance, and potential legal repercussions.

As an international student legally registered under CV and FM statuses at Semmelweis University, I was systematically denied access to the essential tools necessary to complete my practical anatomy examinations successfully. This report outlines the timeline, policy violations, and the legal measures currently being pursued to challenge what appears to be a consistent pattern of discrimination and mismanagement by the institution.

Violation of Internal University Policies

Article 5 – Equal Treatment and Rights [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]
CV/FM students are entitled to the same treatment and rights as all other students. Blocking access to resources is prohibited by this article.

Article 11 – Practical Placement Rights [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practicals)]
Departments are responsible for supervising and organizing access to practical experiences. CV/FM students are not exempt from this right.

Article 13 – FM Course Registration [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration)]
FM counts as course re-registration. There is no clause requiring signature revocation, nor justification for denying access.

Article 45 – Adequate Preparation Opportunities [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 45 (Fair Examination Conditions)]

Students must be provided with adequate opportunities to prepare. The student was subjected to testing on materials that I had been denied access to for four months.

Case Timeline and Evidence Summary

- February–May 2025: The student was repeatedly denied access to cadaver dissection laboratories despite having the right to attend.
- June 26, 2025: The student was required to take the final anatomy exam without having received proper practical training. - Communicated with university officials

- June 30, 2025: The Hungarian Ombudsman officially acknowledged the case (Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025).

Core Policy Violation Identified

- **July 3, 2025:** An official legal petition was submitted to the Hungarian Administrative Court.
- **July 5, 2025** – Whistleblower status confirmed on the Ombudsman portal

- **July 14, 2025** – A formal reply was received from Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár, Vice-Rector for International Studies. The response lacked a clear resolution and is documented in Appendix F-2, reply from Dr. Alan Alpar.

- **On July 20, 2025,** the case was acknowledged by multiple oversight bodies, including ECFMG (Special Investigator: Samantha Abbott), WFME, FAMR, and the Hungarian Accreditation Committee.

- **July 22, 2025** – An appointment was scheduled with the Ombudsman to escalate the case formally.
- **On July 28, 2025,** a formal report was submitted to the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (MAB) following a referral from WFME. The report emphasized discrepancies in the enforcement of laboratory access policies for FM/CV students. An automated confirmation system acknowledged receipt of the submission.

- **On August 6, 2025,** the researcher convened with the Ombudsman officer, accompanied by a translator. During this meeting, the researcher provided an overview of his legal studies to the Ombudsman officer and the translator. The session lasted approximately forty minutes and was documented with the consensus of the Ombudsman officer and translator. Documents were signed to acknowledge that the researcher is aware that any false statements made during the investigations could result in fines ranging from HUF 10,000 to HUF 1,000,000.

In conclusion, a legal proceeding is currently ongoing against the university initiated by the student. **The case was initiated by** the **Budapest Metropolitan Court** on **July 8, 2025,** and subsequent communication with university officials was maintained on **July 11, 2025**. On **July 14,** the university's legal representative transmitted the letter included in Appendix F of this legal case documentation to the student (author). This correspondence provides evidence of alleged negligence by the authority due to its failure to respond to the initial complaint lodged by the student on **June 26, 2025**, concerning purported violations of **Articles 5, 11, 13, 29, and 45**. Rather than outright rejection or acceptance, the response referenced ***Article 57***, which, under Hungarian educational law, requires the student first to contact university officials, a step that was duly undertaken on ***June 26, 2025***. However, there is no regulation stipulating that a student or individual appealing within the Hungarian educational system must wait for a specified period before escalating the matter to higher authorities, such as the ombudsman, the Hungarian Administrative Court, or the Hungarian Accreditation Committee. [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

This outlines the specific segments of the case record that illustrate how the author acquired and utilized procedural knowledge in the pursuit of the Semmelweis University whistleblower and legal complaint. These references indicate that each action was founded upon published regulations, statutory law, and documented institutional correspondence, rather than conjecture.

Procedural Step	Evidence Source in Case Files	Citation
Understanding student rights under FM/CV status	SZMSZ_HKR (Study and Examination Regulations) Articles 5, 11, 13, 45 – included in multiple appendices	153†source
Identifying policy violations for lab access denial	Appendix C – Internal Policy Breach by Dr. Székely; comparison to peer testimony in Exhibit A-2	154†source
Filing a whistleblower complaint	Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection), documented in Whistleblower_Protection_Confirmation_SiddharthaWardhan.docx	153†source
Initiating court litigation	Legal petition submission dated July 3, 2025, with case no. 7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2, documented in Semmelweis University Legal Case Report	153†source
Escalating to Ombudsman	Case No. EBF–AJBH–309–2025 acknowledgement letter from the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights	151†source
Cross-border escalation to ECFMG/WFME/MAB	International Acknowledgement Report showing formal recognition and referral from WFME to MAB	154†source
Documenting institutional awareness	ResearchGate analytics showing faculty readership, including named individuals	Evidence outside main legal record – Institutional_Awareness_Log_ResearchGate.docx

Conclusion: The mapped evidence demonstrates that specific, verifiable sources informed each procedural action, including laws, regulations, or institutional correspondence. This addresses any potential questions about how the author determined the steps to take and provides a ready reference for legal or academic review.

Evidence of Communication – Hungarian Commissioner of Human Rights and Administrative Court

Whistleblower_Protection_Confirmation_SiddharthaWardhan

Confirmation of Whistleblower Protection Activation
This document formally confirms that Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan has successfully escalated his original legal complaint into a protected public interest disclosure under Hungarian law, Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection Act). [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Summary of Legal Transition:

- Initial complaint (Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025) was submitted to the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and acknowledged.
- This complaint did not, by itself, activate protection under Act XXV of 2023, as clarified in the [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Ombudsman’s notice.

- On July 5, 2025, the complainant submitted a formal whistleblower disclosure via the secure electronic reporting system (https://kibejelento.ajbh.hu/), including supporting documentation and personal identity confirmation.
- This step officially triggered whistleblower protections as defined under the Whistleblower Protection Act

Legal Effects of Submission via Secure System:

- The disclosure now qualifies for legal review under Act XXV of 2023. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]
- The complainant is entitled to complete confidentiality and cannot be retaliated against for the report.
- The Ombudsman is obligated to review the disclosure, request documentation from institutions involved, and initiate inquiries if necessary.

The following legal phrase is now valid and may be used in all future correspondence or filings:
"This disclosure was submitted through the secure system and qualifies for legal protection under Act XXV of 2023." [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Prepared on behalf of the legal documentation team supporting the petition of Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan.
Date of secure submission: July 5, 2025

Online lodge compliant without identification

You seldom receive emails from automatikusvalasz@ajbh.hu. Understand why this matter is significant.
Dear Client,
Your electronic complaint has been formally submitted via the homepage of the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. We wish to inform you accordingly.
Alternatively, you can contact us via email at panasz@ajbh.hu.
Yours sincerely,
Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
Your data provided during the complaint submission:

Name: Harsh Wardhan Siddhartha
Address: 1056 Budapest, Fifth District, Belgrad Rakpart 2, FSZ 4a
Email address: siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu
Phone number: + 36 703 504 077
Date of complaint submission: 2025.07.05 16:51

Description of your complaint:

I, Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan, residing at 1056 Budapest, Belgrad Rakpart 2, FSZ 4a, hereby submit this whistleblower report under Act XXV of 2023. I am a medical student enrolled in the Cardiovascular and Functional Medicine program at Semmelweis University. Despite maintaining a valid student status, I have been systematically denied access to educational resources, including dissection laboratories and practical sessions. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Semmelweis University has violated:

- SZMSZ_HKR internal regulations
- Act CL of 2016 on Administrative Procedures [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)]
- Act CCIV of 2011 on Higher Education [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary)]
- Principles of equal treatment for international students

This constitutes a broader pattern of obstructions, particularly affecting non-EU students. I have lodged a formal complaint with the Hungarian Ombudsman (**Case: EBF-EBF-AJBH-309-2025)** and have filed a legal petition with the Hungarian Administrative Court.
I kindly request that your office conduct an inquiry and enforce compliance with the relevant legal standards.
Additionally, I request confidentiality and protection under the Whistleblower Protection Act.
Attached documents include the Ombudsman email follow-up dated July 2, 2025, copy.pdf.
2 of 2
Whistleblower_Disclosure_Semmelweis_Act_XXV_2023.docx, IMG_5503.jpeg, Untitled.pdf, Hungarian address back slide .pdf
Ombudsman email follow-up on July 2, 2025, copy

From: siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu
To: Egyenl egyenlobanasmod@ajbh.hu
Date: Follow-up - Legal Reminder to University Officials for Grace Period Cut - July 4, 2025 - Thursday
Dear Ombudsman,

I am forwarding my final written notice to the officials of Semmelweis University regarding their continued failure to respond to my legal petition and denial of educational access.
As articulated in my prior complaint (Case No: EBF-AJBH-309-2025), this correspondence serves to reaffirm my rights under the SZMSZ_HKR university regulations and the **Hungarian Administrative Law (Act CL of 2016, Section 38).** I am writing to formally notify you that I have not yet received any response, despite multiple electronic correspondences and our legal obligations. I am preparing to proceed with a formal court filing and will include your office in all subsequent communications. Communications. I am attaching the confirmation of submission, **EBF - AJBH - 309 - 2025.** [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)]
Best regards,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
U.S. Citizen, EU Citizen
Semmelweis University (EM 14 – Medical Student – Faculty of Medicine) (Number_1)

From: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Date: Monday, June 30, 2025, at 12:12 PM
To: **<egyenlobanasmod@ajbh.hu>**
Subject: Re: Submission of Confirmation EBF - AJBH - 309 - 2025
Dear Sir/Madam,
Thank you for your prompt response.
I want to confirm my full details for this petition and request that my case be investigated on its merits.
Name: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Address: Hungarian Residential Address - 1056 Budapest, Belgrad Rakpart 2, FSZ 4a.
Hungarian address card.

I am a United States citizen with a residential address at 960 Troopers Trail, Waycross, Georgia 31501. I am also a European Union citizen, born in Ireland, and hold Irish citizenship.
Furthermore, I respectfully request that my identity be maintained in confidence, as required by applicable laws that safeguard petitioners and whistleblowers.

From: **Egyenl<egyenlobanasmod@ajbh.hu>**
Date: **Monday, June 30, 2025, at 11:38 AM**
To: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Subject: Submission of a Confirmation EBF - AJBH - 309 - 2025
Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to formally acknowledge the receipt of your electronic petition by the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary. Your petition will be forwarded to the relevant organizational unit for review and analysis, or to initiate an appropriate inquiry. Please be advised that emails lacking full names and residential addresses will be considered anonymous to protect personal data. If you wish for your case to be examined on its merits and have not disclosed your data, kindly provide your permanent residential and mailing addresses for correspondence. By the Act on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the petitioner's identity shall be disclosed only if the inquiry cannot be conducted through alternative means. Should you request the investigation of your case, your identity will be duly protected.
It is essential to note that the petitioner's identity may not be disclosed. No individual shall suffer any disadvantage for consulting the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

If your data is to be processed during our proceedings, please refer to the applicable regulations. Notifications regarding the outcomes of investigations into petitions are sent to the affected individuals. Please note that we can only provide general information via email in response to messages deemed anonymous according to the above criteria.
There are regulations governing the administrative procedures undertaken by the Directorate-General for Equal Treatment, as well as the submission of petitions concerning violations of the principle of equal treatment, including cases of discrimination.
Information related to the procedures for submitting applications and details about these processes can be found on our homepage.
Please be advised that no administrative authority procedure shall be initiated based on petitions submitted via the platform known as “Online lodging of complaints with/without client gate identification.” We provide general information regarding discrimination and the related procedures for submitting petitions.

Furthermore, I inform you that, following Act XXV of 2023, concerning complaints and disclosures in the public interest, and the associated regulations on reporting abuses (the Whistleblower Protection Act), any individual may submit a public disclosure, interest disclosure, or whistleblower report via the secure electronic system maintained by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

A public interest disclosure highlights an issue whose resolution or cessation benefits the overall community or society. Such disclosures may also include proposals. Regarding whistleblower reports, information concerning illegal acts, omissions, or other suspected misconduct may be communicated to the relevant government agencies responsible for specialized whistleblowing mechanisms. Details about the procedures for submitting public interest disclosures or whistleblower reports, along with the appropriate protocols, are available on our website.
Our office conducts investigations into disclosures of public interest or whistleblower reports exclusively under the Whistleblower Protection Act and only for disclosures or reports that are formally registered within the secure electronic system.

Yours sincerely, Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights

Court_Submission_Label_With_Both_Addresses July 3, 2025: Hungarian Court Reply: July 8, 2025

Letter from the Hungarian Administrative Court: Budapest Metro politician court

[redacted]
Status: Registered Full-Time Student, EM14 English-Language Program
Institution: Semmelweis University Faculty of Medicine
NOTE: The correspondence address listed above is for official pickup use only. Any attempt to obstruct access will be documented and may be subject to legal challenge.

Whistleblower_Disclosure_Semmelweis_Act_XXV_2023
Public Interest Disclosure Report
According to Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints, Disclosures in the Public Interest, and Whistleblower Protection [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]
Submitted to: Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Hungarian Ombudsman – Public Interest Disclosure Division)
Submitter: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Email: siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu – swardhan1@icloud.com
Citizenship: U.S. Citizen, EU Citizen (Irish)
Current residence: Budapest, Hungary
Case reference: EBF-AJBH-309-2025
Subject of Disclosure: Systemic Obstruction of Educational Access and Suspected Discriminatory Practices at Semmelweis University
Summary of the Situation:

This public interest disclosure pertains to ongoing and deliberate administrative actions at Semmelweis University, which have:
- Denied educational access, including dissection and laboratory participation, to a student with a valid CV/FM status.
- Violated institutional regulations (SZMSZ_HKR Study and Examination Regulations) by obstructing registered students from accessing essential components of their academic programs.
- Resulted in a pattern of discriminatory treatment, notably affecting international students who are non-Hungarian and non-EU.
- Neglected legal obligations to respond to formal written complaints and legal petitions.

Legal Basis and Institutional Violations:

- Act CL of 2016 on General Public Administration Procedures, Section 38
- SZMSZ_HKR University Regulations
- Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education
- Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection Act)

[

Actions Taken So Far:

- Submitted formal petition to the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Case No: EBF-AJBH-309-2025).
- Notified Semmelweis University officials with a legal reminder citing Hungarian law and demanding reinstatement.
- Mailed a complete legal petition to the Hungarian Administrative Court.
- Requested protection and response timelines from all involved entities.

Why This Is a Matter of Public Interest:

This case reflects not just an individual violation, but a broader systemic issue that threatens:
- The integrity of higher education in Hungary.
- Legal protections for international students paying full tuition.
- Hungary's international reputation for equal access to education and due process.

Request for Action:

I respectfully request that your office:
1. Initiate an inquiry into systemic educational obstruction at Semmelweis University.
2. Investigate possible institutional discrimination against non-Hungarian or non-EU students.
3. Recommend or implement corrective actions to ensure regulatory compliance and student protection.
4. Maintain confidentiality of this report under the provisions of Act XXV of 2023. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Ombudsman email follow-up up July 2, 2025

[redacted]
Date: Tue, July 1, 2025, 8:53 PM
Follow-up - Legal Reminder to University Officials for Grace Period Cut - July 4, 2025 - Thursday
As stated in my previous complaint (Case No: EBF-AJBH-309-2025), this reminder reiterates my rights under SZMSZ_HKR university regulations and Hungarian Administrative Law (Act CL of 2016, Section 38). I am writing formally to inform you that, despite multiple emails and our legal

obligations, I have not yet received a response. I am preparing to proceed with a formal court filing and will include your office in all subsequent communications. [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)]
Submission of a confirmation EBF - AJBH - 309 - 2025
Semmelweis University (EM 14 Medical Student -| Medicine Faculty | Semmelweis
[redacted]

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN [redacted]
Subject: Re: Submission of a Confirmation EBF - AJBH - 309 - 2025
I want to confirm my full details for this petition and request that my case be thoroughly investigated accordingly.
Merits.
Name: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Address: Hungarian Residential Address - [redacted].
Holder of a Hungarian address card.
I am a United States citizen residing at [redacted]
I am also a citizen of the European Union, born in Ireland, and hold Irish citizenship.
Furthermore, I request that my identity be kept confidential, by applicable laws that protect petitioners and whistleblowers.

[redacted]
I am writing to inform you that your electronic petition has been received by the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary.
Your petition will be forwarded to the relevant organizational unit responsible for analysis or potential inquiry.
Please note that correspondence sent via email without full names and
Residential addresses will be considered anonymous to safeguard personal data.
If you wish for your case to be investigated on its merits, but have not provided identifiable data, please supply your permanent residential address and mailing address.
According to the Act on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, the identity of the petitioner may only be disclosed by the Commissioner if the inquiry cannot be conducted through alternative means.
Upon request, the Commissioner shall maintain confidentiality.
Respectfully,
The individual known as Egyenl may choose to conceal their identity. No individual shall incur any disadvantage for seeking assistance from the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.
If your data requires processing during our procedures, please refer to the relevant regulations, which are available here.
Notifications concerning the results of investigations into petitions must be communicated to the affected parties. We are only able to provide general information via email in response to anonymous messages, as previously specified. The researcher, Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan, would like to bring to your attention the existence of specific regulations governing administrative authority procedures.
Procedures conducted by the Directorate-General for Equal Treatment, including the submission of complaints concerning violations of the principle of equal treatment—specifically, discrimination—are regulated by these provisions. Information regarding the submission process for administrative authority applications, as well as related procedures, can be found on our official website.
Please be advised that no administrative authority procedures shall be initiated based on petitions submitted through the platform labeled "Online lodging of complaints with/without client gate identification." In such cases, we provide general information on discrimination and the procedures for submitting complaints.
Furthermore, I wish to inform you that by Act XXV of 2023 concerning complaints, disclosures in the public interest, and related regulations on reporting misconduct (the Whistleblower Protection Act), any individual possesses the right to submit a public interest disclosure or whistleblower report via the secure electronic system operated by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

A Public Interest Disclosure emphasizes instances where corrective measures or the cessation of specific conduct are undertaken to serve the public or societal interests. Such disclosures may encompass recommendations for remedial actions. Whistleblower reports involve the reporting of unlawful activities, omissions, or other suspected misconduct to government agencies equipped with

specialized whistleblowing systems. Detailed information regarding procedures for submitting public interest disclosures or whistleblower reports can be found here.
Our office is responsible for handling inquiries related to public interest disclosures or whistleblower reports submitted through the secure electronic system. Under the Whistleblower Protection Act, this responsibility is exclusively assigned to reports registered within this system.
Yours sincerely, Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights.

Cover_Letter_Whistleblower_Evidence_EBF_AJBH_309_2025

Whistleblower Evidence Submission
To: **Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Hungarian Ombudsman)**
Re: **Case EBF-AJBH-309-2025**
Date: July 11, 2025
Dear Commissioner,

I am submitting the enclosed documents as part of my protected whistleblower report under Act XXV of 2023, concerning administrative obstruction, denial of educational access, and suppression of procedural rights at Semmelweis University. These materials represent substantiated claims of policy violations, systemic inconsistency, and retaliation against legally registered students, including myself. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

This appendix contains:

1. **Witness Testimony Protection Policy** – outlines protection measures for students providing supporting testimony.
2. **Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue** – confirms peer recognition of enrollment and awareness of the legal case.
3. **Table of Violations and Supporting Evidence** – categorizes key violations and matches them with supporting documentation.
4. **Inadequate Preparation of Examination Specimens** for Midterm, Semifinal, and Final Oral Sections
5. **Inconsistent enforcement policy** – Intuition does not consistently imply policies universally.
6. **On July 14, 2025**, an email response was issued indicating that, by Article 57, students should be granted a grace period and that there is no ethical resolution to the issue. [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

All testimonies referenced have been anonymized and protected by the GDPR and the Whistleblower Protection Act. The testimony and documentation are submitted in good faith and reflect direct lived experiences and procedural evidence. I respectfully request that this matter continue to be investigated and that I be protected from any retaliation, suppression, or obstruction resulting from these legal escalations. I am available to provide further clarification or submit evidence if needed.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
[redacted]
Secure Inbox: studentrights34@proton.me

Addendum_Discrimination_Statement_EBF_AJBH_309_2025
Addendum: Statement of Unequal Treatment and Discrimination
To: **Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Case ID: EBF–AJBH–309–2025**
Date: July 11, 2025
Subject: Formal Notice of Unequal Treatment Based on Nationality and Student Status

I am submitting this addendum in response to the clarification provided in your correspondence dated July 11, 2025. After reviewing Section 8 of Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities, I am formally stating that I believe I was subjected to discriminatory treatment by Semmelweis University on the grounds of: - Nationality (non-Hungarian / international student) - Educational status (FM/CV registration versus regular semester enrollment) [Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities (Hungary)]

Basis for Discrimination Claim

> According to the Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ), including Articles 5, 11, 13, and 45, I was entitled to attend anatomy laboratory sessions after passing the first part of the exam and maintaining valid CV/FM registration.

However:

1. Dr. Andrea Székely denied me access to practical anatomy labs despite maintaining an active registration status.
2. I was instructed to revoke my previously granted signature, which is not required under university policy, and which placed me at academic disadvantage.
3. Other students in comparable FM or CV status were either granted access or not forced to revoke previously earned academic rights.
4. My tuition ($9,600) was paid for the Fall 2024 (F1) semester, confirming valid student status during the FM period for the Spring 2025 semester.

Hardship Experienced- FM1 Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology I

This treatment obstructed my access to essential dissection opportunities, which were crucial for maintaining proficiency in identifying muscles, arteries, veins, and other vital anatomical structures, as well as specimens necessary for successfully passing the second part of the Anatomy and Embryology II examination. Consequently, my academic progress, financial stability, and legal standing as a student were directly affected. I hereby formally assert that this constitutes unequal treatment under comparable circumstances, thereby contravening Act CXXV of 2003, Section 8. [Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities (Hungary)]

Request: I respectfully request that this addendum be added to my existing case **(EBF–AJBH–309–2025)** and that the Equal Treatment Directorate initiate appropriate investigative proceedings as permitted by law.

I remain available to provide further evidence or testimony in person.
Signed,
Contacts: [redacted]
+36 703 504 077
U.S. and EU Citizens
Budapest, Hungary
Formal_Complaint_Nationality_Discrimination_Semmelweis

Court Case No.: 7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2 | Ombudsman Case No.: EBF-AJBH-309-2025 | Protected Disclosure – Act XXV of 2023

To:
[redacted]
1387 Budapest, Pf. 40.
From:
Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Medical Student, Semmelweis University
[redacted]
Nationality: U.S. and Irish (EU)
Residence: Budapest, Hungary
Subject: Formal Complaint – Unequal Treatment Based on Nationality (Act CXXV of 2003, Section 8) [Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities (Hungary)]

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am submitting this formal complaint to the Directorate-General for Equal Treatment, under the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, regarding unequal treatment based on nationality, as protected by Section 8 of Act CXXV of 2003.

As a non-Hungarian (international) student enrolled at Semmelweis University, I was denied access to anatomy laboratory sessions during the spring semester of 2025, despite holding a valid FM/CV registration status and paying full tuition fees. Hungarian students under similar academic circumstances were permitted to attend classes; however, I was informed that I would need to "revoke my signature" and retake midterms to gain access—an unwritten requirement not documented in any official university policy, regulation, or examination code.

This policy was introduced only after I had already obtained the signature in May 2024 and maintained a valid student status. Despite numerous correspondences, the university failed to provide a legal rationale, cite relevant policies, or adequately address the issue. I endeavored to resolve this matter through academic channels and legal mediation, including a documented submission to the Ombudsman **(Reference No. EBF-AJBH-309-11/2025);** however, the grounds for discrimination had not been formally established before this correspondence. [Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities (Hungary)]

I hereby affirm that this treatment was less favorable than that experienced by my Hungarian peers solely on account of my nationality, thereby breaching the principle of equal treatment. My academic record, course status, and efforts to address the issue in good faith are comprehensively documented.

Enclosed Documents:

1. Cover letter (this document)
2. Whistleblower case study summary
3. Neptun registration screenshot (CV/FM active status)
4. Email from the university acknowledging the signature revocation policy
5. ResearchGate DOI: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15853998
6. Ombudsman response email from Dr. Rigó Anett

I respectfully request that this complaint be formally reviewed under the provisions of the Equal Treatment Act. I am prepared to provide any additional information or testimony if required. Thank you for your time and consideration.
siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu

There is no policy; internal SZMSZ university policies explicitly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or educational purposes. Neither Hungarian law nor internal SZMSZ university policies expressly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or legal purposes. These assertions lack policy support; instead, they are underpinned by the faulty who have no supporting clause from the articles within the internal policy of Semmelweis University.

Facts include:

- There is no signage, clause, or handbook policy stating, 'no photos allowed.'
- No Hungarian or EU law criminalizes this documentation.
- The Whistleblower Act (Act XXV of 2023) legally protects this evidence as part of a public interest report. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Description: Appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F – (also 1,2,3,4, 5, and 6)

Semmelweis University
[redacted]
[redacted]

Ombudsman Case No: EBF–AJBH–309–2025
Protected Whistleblower – Act XXV of 2023 [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Date:
To: Internal Legal Archive – For Personal Record
Filed for legal redundancy and notarization if required

Subject: Submission of Complete Legal Appendices – A through F
Dear Officials,

I am formally submitting a complete and updated set of appendices (A, B, C, D, E, and F) in support of my active whistleblower complaint, legal filing, and regulatory escalation regarding administrative obstruction and educational discrimination at Semmelweis University.

These appendices include:
• Appendix A – Suppression of Whistleblower Evidence
• Appendix B – Overcrowding and Attendance Irregularities
• Appendix C – Internal Policy Violations by Faculty (Dr. Székely)
• Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimen Documentation
• Appendix E – Selective Enforcement of University Conduct Policy
• Appendix F – Administrative Correspondence and Official Replies

This submission is made by the legal framework of the Hungarian Whistleblower Protection Act (Act XXV of 2023), and each appendix is presented for full legal, academic, and procedural review.

I respectfully request that this material be accepted as part of the official record, with all institutional responses documented accordingly.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
EM14 – Faculty of Medicine
Semmelweis University

[redacted]

Appendix A – Suppression of Evidence by Administrators

This appendix contains documented evidence of institutional or administrative suppression of academic whistleblower disclosures. These materials demonstrate how attempts to communicate lawful complaints or factual legal content were removed or silenced by peer administrators or moderators within the educational environment. These communications form part of **Case Number EBF–AJBH–309–2025** before the Hungarian Ombudsman.

Exhibit A-1: WhatsApp Group Suppression of Legal Disclosure

Date: July 10, 2025
Moderator: [redacted]
Whistleblower: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
Platform: WhatsApp – SE Year Group

This conversation documents the removal of a legally protected public interest disclosure (Act XXV of 2023) posted by the student in a WhatsApp student group. The post related to the denial of anatomy lab access and was supported by Ombudsman Case EBF–AJBH–309–2025. The group admin labeled it 'advertising' and removed it, despite it not being a commercial or promotional message. The message was factual legal information, and the removal constituted suppression of whistleblower rights. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

Appendix A – Suppression of Whistleblower Disclosure
Prepared by: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

Case Number: EBF–AJBH–309–2025

Date Compiled: July 14, 2025

Summary:

This appendix documents the suppression of legally protected whistleblower information involving academic obstruction at Semmelweis University. A WhatsApp group administrator deleted messages shared by the student regarding the Ombudsman investigation (Case No: EBF–AJBH–309–2025). This suppression violates Act XXV of 2023 and demonstrates peer-level censorship of lawful educational disclosures. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

[7/10/25, 5:56:12,ÄØPM] [redacted] ,ÄéMessages and calls are end-to-end encrypted. Only people in this chat can read, listen to, or share them.

Appendix A – Suppression of Evidence by Administrators

[7/10/25, 5:56:12,ÄØPM] ~[redacted]

[7/10/25, 5:47:39,ÄØPM] ~[redacted]: Hi Sid,
I,Äôm really sorry that we removed your message on the year group! As we do believe that student rights are very important - we don,Äôt believe in engaging with third party links on this group. So please refrain from sending it. We try to avoid people advertising on groups just because we wouldn,Äôt like to be associated with that company / person advertised in the case that there are any issues.
Thank you for understanding :)

[7/10/25, 6:38:40,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted]
I understand the concern about ,Äúadvertising,,Äù but I want to clarify that what I posted was not a company link or personal promotion. It was a public rights disclosure involving a documented violation of Hungarian education law and university regulations ,Äî now under review by the Hungarian Ombudsman (Case No: EBF-AJBH-309-2025).

Removing that post ,Äî even politely ,Äî has the unintended effect of silencing a whistleblower disclosure protected under Act XXV of 2023. The post was not defamation, slander, or opinion ,Äî it was legally documented evidence submitted to Hungarian and EU authorities. [Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]

I respect your position as a group admin, but this isn,Äôt a casual debate. It,Äôs a case involving academic obstruction, tuition fraud, and denial of access to education. I,Äôd appreciate if the group could at least allow factual legal information that affects all international students, not just me.

Best,
Sid

[7/10/25, 6:40:25,ÄØPM] [redacted]: ,ÄéYou deleted this message.

[7/10/25, 6:44:33,ÄØPM] Sid: If this message is removed again, I will forward a copy to the Hungarian Ombudsman and Data Protection Authority under Act XXV/2023 and GDPR Article 6. Transparency isn,Äôt optional when it involves legal whistleblower disclosures. Case: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025.,Äù You can,Äôt understand that then I am removing the message you will report to Hungarian Ombudsman Commission of Human Right I am sorry üò¢ for but this is ethical situation that I am advocating for students right when they are not being meant
Thank you very much

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

Date Compiled: July 11, 2025

Student Whistleblower: Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

Case Number: EBF–AJBH–309–2025

Secure Contact: student.rights34@proton.me

Context Summary:

This exhibit documents a direct WhatsApp conversation between Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan and a fellow peer from the 2023 Medicine – SE class group. The peer questioned Siddhartha's presence in the year group, prompting a professional and legally aligned response that explained his CV/FM status, ongoing legal case, and rationale for absence. This message exchange serves to verify peer awareness of the case and reinforces Siddhartha's position as an enrolled student with protected academic rights.

Message Transcript:

- Peer: You're in our year?
- Siddhartha: Yes, according to my enrollment contract
- Peer: wdym 😭
- Peer: your name sounds Indian
- Peer: that's why I'm asking
- Peer: cuz I haven't seen u around
- Siddhartha: Yeah, I haven't been around much this year — I've been dealing with a severe issue regarding denied lab access despite valid registration.
- Siddhartha: I had to escalate it legally, and that's why you're seeing the case posts.
- Siddhartha: It's not about nationality or attention — it's about standing up when something goes wrong. Thanks for asking.
- Siddhartha: CV FM status — that's probably why for the past academic year.
- Peer: You joined in 2022?

[7/10/25, 9:25:06,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: ,ÄéMessages and calls are end-to-end encrypted. Only people in this chat can read, listen to, or share them.

[7/10/25, 9:25:06,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]:

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

[7/10/25, 9:25:02,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: hey

[7/10/25, 9:25:05,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: you,Äôre in our year?

[7/10/25, 9:25:37,ÄØPM] Sid: yes according to my enrollment contract

[7/10/25, 9:25:45,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: wdym□üò≠

[7/10/25, 9:25:52,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: your name sounds indian

[7/10/25, 9:25:55,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: that,Äôs why i,Äôm asking

[7/10/25, 9:26:01,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: cuz i haven,Äôt seen u around

[7/10/25, 9:27:03,ÄØPM] Sid: Yeah, I haven,Äôt been around much this year ,Äî I,Äôve been dealing with a severe issue regarding denied lab access despite valid registration.

I had to escalate it legally, and that,Äôs why you,Äôre seeing the case posts.

It,Äôs not about nationality or attention ,Äî it,Äôs about standing up when something goes wrong. Thanks for asking.

[7/10/25, 9:27:35,ÄØPM] Sid: CV FM status that probably why for at the past academic year

[7/10/25, 9:28:48,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: you joined in 2022?

[7/10/25, 9:29:14,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: my friends have done FM before and they were allowed lab access

[7/10/25, 9:29:18,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: which department was it?

[7/10/25, 9:29:29,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: so was i

[7/10/25, 9:31:16,ÄØPM] Sid: Thanks for sharing that ,Äî that,Äôs really helpful to know.

If you don,Äôt mind me asking, do you remember which semester or department it was when you had FM status and were still allowed lab access?

I,Äôm trying to document how this policy has been applied inconsistently for my legal case ,Äî your input could really help clarify that. Totally understand if you,Äôre not comfortable sharing more.

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

[7/10/25, 9:33:19,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: i took biophysics 2 as an FM course and i was allowed lab access (during classes). this was the second semester in the academic year 2023-2024.

[7/10/25, 9:33:46,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: i also took biochem 2 as an FM course in 2024-2025 first sem

[7/10/25, 9:33:50,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: and was allowed lab access

[7/10/25, 9:33:58,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: during classes

[7/10/25, 9:34:14,ÄØPM] Sid: Thank you I appreciate you being open sharing thank you

[7/10/25, 9:34:29,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: which department refused it for you, if you don,Äôt mind me asking?

[7/10/25, 9:35:15,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: from what i know (and my experience at the university), everyone was allowed access when they took classes for the respective subject

[7/10/25, 9:35:26,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: i can,Äôt say otherwise because i don,Äôt know about other cases

[7/10/25, 9:35:34,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted], thank you for sharing that ,Äî it really helps clarify things.

Yeah, so in my case, I was registered as FM for Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II during the 2023/2024 academic year, and I had valid FM/CV status confirmed by Neptun.

But when I tried to attend the practical labs, Dr. Szekely from the Anatomy Department said FM students aren,Äôt allowed to attend, and that I would have to revoke the signature and start over ,Äî even though I was properly registered and preparing for the exam.

That,Äôs why I escalated it legally. Because if other departments like Biochem or Biophysics allow FM students to attend, then the rule clearly wasn,Äôt consistent. In my case, I wasn,Äôt given a real option. I was blocked from labs from February to May despite active registration. Anyway, thank you again. Your info is actually really helpful for showing that this wasn,Äôt applied equally.

[7/10/25, 9:37:16,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: even tho my course was an FM course, it was my first time taking classes for those subjects. i didn,Äôt have a valid signature for those subjects so i can see how my case was different

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

[7/10/25, 9:37:46,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: and yes, i believe you need to revoke the signature if you wanna take classes again

[7/10/25, 9:37:51,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted], thank you again for being open ,Äî it really helps clarify the inconsistency.

In my case, I was registered as FM for Anatomy II during the spring of 2023,Äì2024, and despite valid registration and tuition payment, I was repeatedly denied access to the cadaver lab. I later found out from internal policies that FM and CV status students are officially allowed to attend practicals if they are enrolled in the course.

Hearing that you were FM for Biochem and Biophysics and still allowed access confirms that this isn,Äôt a universal rule ,Äî it was likely applied arbitrarily or unfairly in my case.

I,Äôve taken this up legally not to cause problems, but because this impacted my entire academic year and goes against what the university claims in their own regulations. You sharing this gives more weight to the inconsistency.

Let me know if you,Äôre okay with me anonymously citing this point ,Äî no pressure at all. Either way, thank you sincerely.

[7/10/25, 9:37:54,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: my friend who retook anatomy did the same

[7/10/25, 9:38:51,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: unlike you, i didn,Äôt have a signature so i had no option other than attending classes for those subjects

[7/10/25, 9:39:16,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted], I really appreciate you being honest with me ,Äî and just to clarify why I,Äôve had to escalate this so seriously:

What happened in my case wasn,Äôt just an inconvenience ,Äî it was a violation of official university policy and multiple legal protections.

Specifically:

- ,Ä¢ Article 5 (equal treatment), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 11 (right to education), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practicals)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 13 (right to fair procedure), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 55 (student obligations and academic rights) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

,Äî all from the Semmelweis Study and Exam Regulations ,Äî were violated when I was denied lab access despite being validly registered as an FM student for Anatomy II.

There is no clause in the university policy that says FM or CV students lose their right to attend lab if registered. What Dr. Szekely did was not based on any written regulation. She simply acted outside of the rules ,Äî and that,Äôs why this is not just a complaint but a legal case.

I now have a case number from the Hungarian Ombudsman, and I,Äôve also reported this to the ECFMG, because this kind of policy abuse affects international students,Äô futures. I,Äôm also moving forward with a litigation filing because no official has the right to arbitrarily block a student from their education.

So again ,Äî I,Äôm not doing this for attention or drama. I,Äôm citing policies, regulations, and legal protections. That,Äôs all. Thanks again for being willing to share.

[7/10/25, 9:40:28,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: okay! i hope you get to attend the classes soon

[7/10/25, 9:41:20,ÄØPM] Sid: As per the Semmelweis University Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ HKR) ,Äî specifically:

- ,Ä¢ Article 5 (Equality and Non-Discrimination), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 11 (Right to Education and Fair Treatment), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practicals)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 13 (Enforcement of Student Rights), [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration)]
- ,Ä¢ Article 55 (Conditions for Attendance, Signature, and Course Completion) ,Äî [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

nowhere in these articles is there a clause that states a student,Äôs valid registration as a CV or FM student results in automatic ,Äúrevocation of signature,Äù or denial of lab access.

In fact, the policy clearly affirms:

- ,Ä¢ A registered student with FM/CV status is entitled to complete coursework, unless otherwise specified by Senate-approved conditions ,Äî which do not exist in this case.
- ,Ä¢ Denial of lab access despite registration constitutes unilateral obstruction of the student,Äôs academic progress and a violation of Articles 5, 11, 13, and 55.

Therefore, I am formally requesting the exact policy clause, article, and paragraph in SZMSZ or any other official university regulation that authorizes a department or instructor to revoke or deny a signature or attendance to a validly registered FM/CV student.

If no such policy exists, then the action taken against me must be considered arbitrary, discriminatory, and without legal basis ,Äî and I will proceed accordingly in court, with the Ombudsman (Case: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025), and through international accreditation channels (ECFMG, WFME, etc.).

[7/10/25, 9:43:40,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted],
Thanks again for taking the time to chat ,Äî I really appreciate it. Just to clarify where things currently stand:

Despite reaching out multiple times, university officials have still not replied to me.
However:

- ,Ä¢ The Hungarian Ombudsman has formally replied and issued me a case number (EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025).
- ,Ä¢ The U.S. Embassy also replied, acknowledging my situation and offering legal contacts.
- ,Ä¢ The Irish Embassy has acknowledged my citizenship and confirmed receipt of my concerns.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôm currently preparing a formal letter to the Irish Medical Council, since I,Äôm both an EU (Irish) and U.S. citizen, and this affects not only my studies but also my future licensing and mobility.

I,Äôm not doing this for attention ,Äî I just believe every student deserves fair access if they,Äôre properly registered. You,Äôve helped confirm something very important, and it,Äôs part of why I,Äôm fighting this legally.

Thanks again ,Äî seriously, it means a lot.

[7/10/25, 9:46:27,ÄØPM] Sid: I want the university to show me the clause in the article 5, 11, 13 and 55 of the internal policy of the semmelweis university guidelines that F. M student must revoke in order to access the lab practical for any course

[7/10/25, 9:46:53,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: i understand. however, i would feel comfortable if you don,Äôt take my name as i don,Äôt want to be involved in any cases. thank you!

[7/10/25, 9:47:14,ÄØPM] Sid: of course not

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

[7/10/25, 9:47:27,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: thank u sid!

[7/10/25, 9:48:05,ÄØPM] Sid: [redacted]
Thanks again for being so open earlier ,Äî it honestly helped me a lot.

Just so you know, if you or anyone else ever decides to file a complaint about this kind of policy violation, it can be done anonymously. You don,Äôt need to expose your name ,Äî especially if you,Äôre just citing official university policy from the Study and Examination Regulations (like Article 5, 11, 13, 55). This is all public and legal information ,Äî not defamation, not slander ,Äî just facts and rules. [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

Also, just to update you:

- ,Ä¢ The Hungarian Ombudsman gave me an official case number: EBF,ÄìAJBH,Äì309,Äì2025
- ,Ä¢ The U.S. Embassy and Irish Embassy both replied to me, acknowledging my case.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôm preparing a formal report to the Irish Medical Council since I,Äôm both a U.S. and EU (Irish) citizen.
- ,Ä¢ I,Äôve already notified ECFMG because the issue affects my future licensing pathway.

I,Äôm not doing this for attention. I,Äôm doing it because students shouldn,Äôt be blocked from labs or dissection without legal basis. No clause in the university manual says a student,Äôs signature must be revoked ,Äî that,Äôs made up.

If you ever want to contribute to clarifying how these policies have been applied unfairly, even privately ,Äî it would mean a lot. Every voice counts.

Thanks again □üôè

[7/10/25, 9:50:17,ÄØPM] ~[Peer A]: good luck!

[7/10/25, 9:50:26,ÄØPM] Sid: thanks □üôè

[7/11/25, 8:16:17,ÄØAM] Sid:

[7/11/25, 8:16:17,ÄØAM] ~[Peer A]: ,ÄéYou turned on advanced chat privacy.

[7/11/25, 8:19:23,ÄØAM] Sid:

[7/11/25, 8:19:23,ÄØAM] ~[Peer A]: ,ÄéYou turned off advanced chat privacy.

Legal Relevance:

Exhibit A-2: Peer Dialogue – Identity, Enrollment Rights, and Class Year Discrepancy

This confirms peer recognition of Siddhartha's enrollment and discusses legal issues over lab access despite FM/CV registration. It also shows peer awareness and helps prevent misinformation about identity or academic legitimacy.

Incident Summary

On **July 10, 2025**, I posted a factual, neutral disclosure in the official year-group chat for my cohort, detailing the existence of **Ombudsman Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025** and asking whether other students had experienced similar access restrictions under FM/CV status.

The message contained:

- **No defamatory language**
- **No personal attacks**
- **No promotional or commercial content**

It was directly related to my legally protected whistleblower case under **Act XXV of 2023** and intended to gather qualitative information from peers.

The group administrator, acting as a peer manager for the cohort, deleted my post, claiming it was “advertising.” Metadata from exported chat logs confirms the original text, date, and time of posting, establishing authenticity.

This incident is not a trivial matter of “group chat moderation.” The administrator acted in an official role, meaning the deletion carried institutional weight. By removing my post, they directly prevented me from lawfully asking peers about similar experiences, collecting testimonies, or documenting inconsistencies between departments such as Biochemistry, Biophysics, and Anatomy.

Under **Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection Act)**, deleting a lawful public-interest disclosure in a primary student communication forum constitutes suppression of evidence. This obstructed my ability to verify whether others were subjected to the same unwritten, inconsistently applied restrictions. Such suppression not only silences whistleblower-protected speech but also creates a procedural disadvantage in an active Ombudsman and Administrative Court case.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

1. Governing Framework

- **Semmelweis University Study & Examination Regulations (SZMSZ)** — Applies uniformly to all faculties and departments.
- Departments may only introduce supplementary guidelines if:
    1. They are **formally published** and accessible to students.
    2. They **do not contradict** SZMSZ provisions or national law.
- **Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education** — Ensures equality of treatment and access for all registered students.

2. Policy Contradiction

If one department (e.g., Biochemistry or Biophysics) permits FM/CV students to attend practical while another (e.g., Anatomy) denies access — and no written, published policy justifies the difference — this is:

- **Inconsistent application of rules**
- **Arbitrary enforcement**
- A violation of SZMSZ Articles 5, 11, 13, and 55.

3. Legal Violations from Suppression

- **Appendix A Evidence**: The July 10, 2025, deletion of my protected disclosure prevented open discussion about such inconsistencies.
- This infringes:
    - **Act XXV of 2023 (Whistleblower Protection Act)** — Protects public-interest disclosures from retaliation or censorship.
    - **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**, Article 21 — Prohibits discrimination.
    - **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**, Article 47 — Guarantees the right to an effective remedy.

o

Conclusion

The university tolerated, or failed to correct, contradictory enforcement between departments while simultaneously preventing open, lawful discussion about these inconsistencies. This combination of **policy inconsistency** and **suppression of protected communication** violates both Hungarian national law and EU legal standards.

Official Admission of Overcrowding (Semmelweis University)

The subsequent images constitute screenshots extracted from an official email dispatched by Dr. Adam Becze, the English Program Tutor, acknowledging the issue of overcrowding in the lecture hall during the ICM (Introduction to Clinical Medicine) course. The Hevesy room was utilized despite its insufficient capacity for the 323 students registered, resulting in an excess of more than 40 individuals over the maximum permissible occupancy.

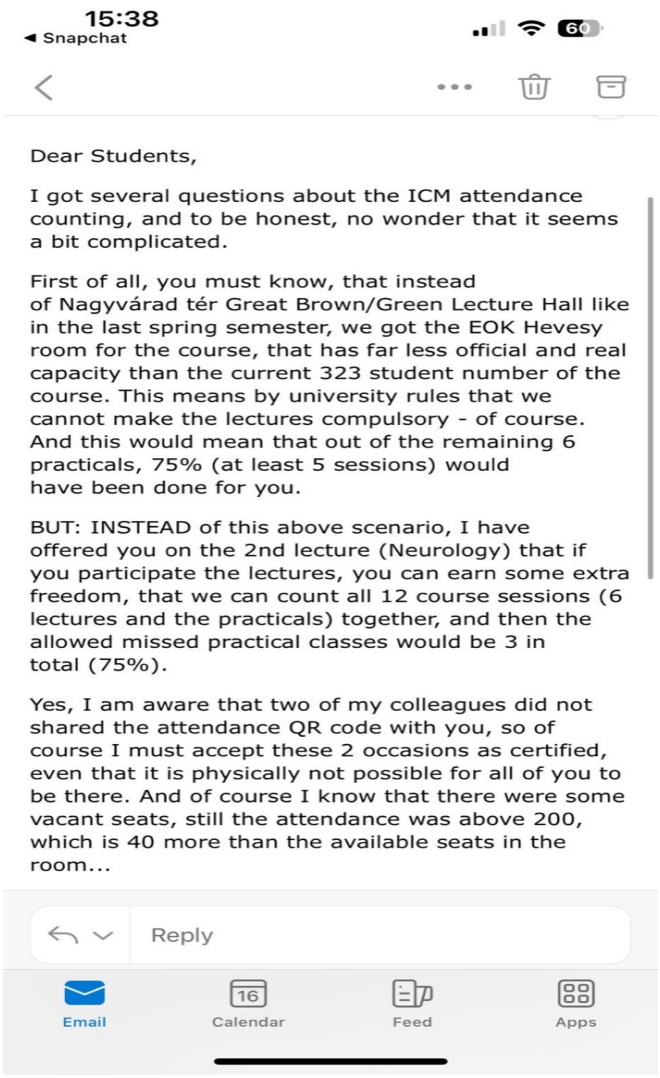
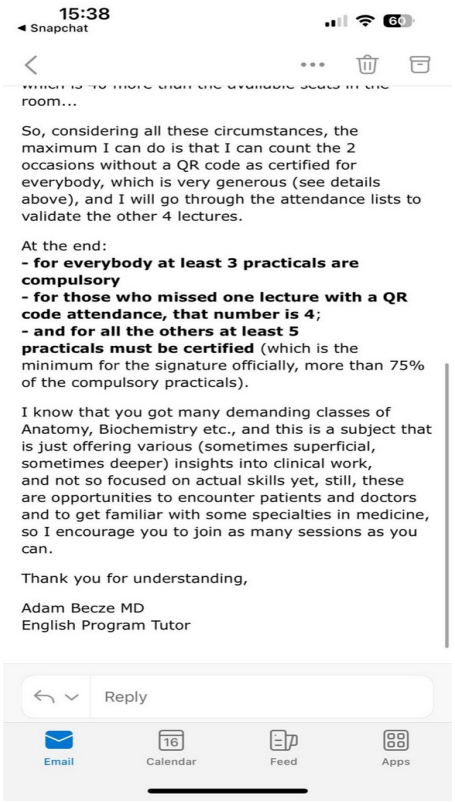

15:38
Snapchat
Dear Students,
I got several questions about the ICM attendance counting, and to be honest, no wonder that it seems a bit complicated.
First of all, you must know, that instead of Nagyvárad tér Great Brown/Green Lecture Hall like in the last spring semester, we got the EOK Hevesy room for the course, that has far less official and real capacity than the current 323 student number of the course. This means by university rules that we cannot make the lectures compulsory - of course. And this would mean that out of the remaining 6 practicals, 75% (at least 5 sessions) would have been done for you.
BUT: INSTEAD of this above scenario, I have offered you on the 2nd lecture (Neurology) that if you participate the lectures, you can earn some extra freedom, that we can count all 12 course sessions (6 lectures and the practicals) together, and then the allowed missed practical classes would be 3 in total (75%).
Yes, I am aware that two of my colleagues did not shared the attendance QR code with you, so of course I must accept these 2 occasions as certified, even that it is physically not possible for all of you to be there. And of course I know that there were some vacant seats, still the attendance was above 200, which is 40 more than the available seats in the room...
Reply
Email
Calendar
Feed
Apps

Figure 1: First part of the overcrowding admission email (Dr. Adam Becze).

Figure 2: Second part of the overcrowding admission email (Dr. Adam Becze).


15:38
Snapchat
room...
So, considering all these circumstances, the maximum I can do is that I can count the 2 occasions without a QR code as certified for everybody, which is very generous (see details above), and I will go through the attendance lists to validate the other 4 lectures.
At the end:
- for everybody at least 3 practicals are compulsory
- for those who missed one lecture with a QR code attendance, that number is 4;
- and for all the others at least 5 practicals must be certified (which is the minimum for the signature officially, more than 75% of the compulsory practicals).
I know that you got many demanding classes of Anatomy, Biochemistry etc., and this is a subject that is just offering various (sometimes superficial, sometimes deeper) insights into clinical work, and not so focused on actual skills yet, still, these are opportunities to encounter patients and doctors and to get familiar with some specialties in medicine, so I encourage you to join as many sessions as you can.
Thank you for understanding,
Adam Becze MD
English Program Tutor
Reply
Email
Calendar
Feed
Apps

Legal Relevance

This correspondence indicates that Semmelweis University deliberately exceeded the lecture hall's capacity by enrolling more students than it could physically accommodate. Subsequently, the institution also denied students access to Anatomy laboratories based on FM/CV registration status or capacity management considerations. Such actions are legally inconsistent and constitute discrimination.

Summary of the Issue

- **Over-enrolment:** Enrollment exceeded the physical and instructional capacity of lecture halls, laboratories, and practical venues.
- **Impact on Education:** Overcrowding limited access to compulsory sessions for students, which were often applied inconsistently.
- **Disproportionate Harm:** International students, despite meeting registration and financial obligations, were especially impacted by these access limitations.

Legal and Regulatory References

Hungarian Law

- **Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education**:
  - ***Article 1(1)***: The state and institutions must maintain adequate conditions for high-standard education and system operation, including infrastructure
  - ***Article 6(3)*****:** Institutions must ensure the necessary human, organizational, and physical resources for continuous operation—capacity and infrastructure included. (2)
  - ***Article 45(2)*****:** Protects students' right to participate fully in compulsory course components. (3)

Internal Semmelweis University Policy (SZMSZ)

- ***Articles 5, 11, 13 & 55*****:**
  - **Art 5 –** Equal treatment of students in all educational activities.
  - **Art 11** – Right to education includes full access to compulsory components.
  - **Art 13** – Prohibits arbitrary restriction of attendance.

- **Art 45** – Attendance requirements must be clearly defined and equally applied.(4)

EU Law and Quality Standards

- **EU Charter of Fundamental Rights**:
  - ***Article 14*** – Right to education, including access to training and vocational learning.^5
  - *Article 21* – Prohibition of discrimination, including in education.^6
- **European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG)**: Institutions must ensure learning resources and infrastructure are adequate and proportionate to student enrolment.^7

Appendix C

Semmelweis University – Extracted Regulations for Legal Evidence Packet Included Articles (in order of appearance):

- Article 5 – Curriculum and Model Curriculum [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]
- Article 11 – Special Regulations on Practice Placement (Faculty of Medicine) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practicals)]
- Article 13 – FM Course Re-Registration (Interpretive Definition) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 13 (FM Course Re-Registration)]
- Article 29 – Signature Requirement and Course Access Rights [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 29 (Signature and Access Rights)]
- Article 45 – Pre-Degree Certificate (Absolutorium) [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 45 (Fair Examination Conditions)]

Source: SZMSZ_HKR_III_KONYV_III_2_RESZ_Study_and_Examination_Regulations_20241211_EN Effective from July 9, 2024

Per word, verbatim, the page extracts from the internal policy SZMSZ- HKR. The researcher did not paraphrase word-for-word because the researcher wanted to directly refer to the actual rules as they are written, word-for-word, on the SZMSZ_HKR.

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Article 5 [The Curriculum and the Model Curriculum] [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

The curriculum encompasses courses, units, and requirements, with credits beyond the Program Learning Outcomes (PLO) not mandated, including minimal elective credits. Students are permitted to choose electives constituting at least 5% of the total credits or to engage in voluntary activities as alternatives. They may select courses totaling not less than 20% of the credits, with no restrictions on any announced courses during registration, provided prerequisites are satisfied. Students may register for courses exceeding the required credits by up to 10%, and similarly, for courses taught in different languages, up to 10%, without restrictions. The curriculum is organized into educational periods, which detail courses, assessments, deadlines, specializations, prerequisites, thesis regulations, and language proficiency requirements. Students before the academic year 2022/23 must meet language proficiency standards that are not more stringent than those specified in their PLO certificate. The Student Union has the right to provide input concerning the curriculum in advance. Practice placements adhere to the schedule of the placement site, requiring annual occupational health assessments conducted through NEPTUN, with procedures publicly available online before the commencement of the academic year. Students must register in NEPTUN to undertake placements, including the verification of health assessments and vaccinations. Only registered students are eligible to participate in placements, which may take place at university-designated sites or other duly authorized locations, including abroad for students of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry. The appropriate unit head manages supervision of placements.

Legal Significance:

“According to Article 5 of the Semmelweis Study and Examination Regulations, the researcher was duly registered within the curriculum framework. There exists no provision restricting FM students from retaking courses or participating in practical sessions while registered. Any refusal

of access constitutes an overreach unsupported by Article 5 or the conditions approved by the Senate.”

Article 11 [Special Regulations for Practice Placement at Medical and Dental Faculties] [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 11 (Access to Practice)] (1) Medical students' practice is conducted for 40 hours weekly during the summer and sixth year. They may be assigned on-call duties, working shifts of up to 12 hours, scheduled bi-weekly on weekends or nights according to their preferences.

“According to Article 11 of the Study and Examination Regulations, a signature can only be withheld if precise attendance requirements have been violated and such denial is appropriately documented in Neptun. I was registered; however, I was never granted permission to attend the Anatomy practical on the pretext of signature revocation. This constitutes a breach of the procedures outlined in Article 11”. (Refer to SZMSZ_HKR_III_KONYV_III_2_RESZ, Article 11, p. XX)

Appendix C

Article 13 defines an **FM course as a re-registration opportunity with an exam for previously registered students under specific conditions. An individual study schedule means completing subjects outside the usual order, including exemptions. A practical exam assesses skills with an oral defense; an end-of-term exam may cover multiple semesters**. A thesis consultant helps students, and a supervisor guides them. Optional courses are electives; compulsory courses are mandatory. “Credit transfer recognizes courses from other institutions, managed by the Credit Transfer Committee. Criterion requirements, such as placements, must be completed; however, they do not offer credits. Courses include coursework and assessments at set locations and times. Exceptional cases, like illness, may exempt students; attendance rules apply if over 25% of sessions are missed. Grades depend on partial performances, with minimum scores and participation needed. If 30% of students fail a compulsory course, an investigation occurs, possibly leading to remedial or disciplinary actions. The Vice-Rector may request an analysis of examiners’ performance. Students scoring at least 50% on prerequisite assessments can sit or retake exams.”

Legal Reference: According to Article 13, no statement or clause indicates that the signature revocation is a prerequisite for an FM1 student. The head of the Anatomy Department established the condition of signature revocation; however, the researcher wished to retain the signature and therefore did not revoke it for the course Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II.

Article 29 [Signature] [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 29 (Signature and Access Rights)]

A prerequisite for a student to undertake the examination concluding a course is that the instructor or course teacher certifies course completion, hereinafter referred to as a signature. The instructor's signature shall be recorded in NEPTUN by the conclusion of the study period, and no later than the first week of the examination period. Before each examination, the examiner shall verify that the signature has been duly obtained before commencement. The course coordinator or the course syllabus may be attached; however, previous decisions shall not be binding.
A simplified procedure may also be employed when credit transfer occurs between the old and new syllabi of the same course, provided that an equivalence table has been established with or after the curriculum change.

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*Legal Significance: The researcher obtained the Head of the Anatomy Department's signature on May 17, 2015. The researcher was authorized to examine on June 26, 2025, after being denied entry for practical dissections. On **June 26, 2025**, the researcher couldn't recognize the anatomical specimen. On **February 9, 2025**, they were asked to revoke and re-earn the signature for **Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II**, which required passing a midterm and re-attending the practical. No internal policy article justifies the signature revocation precondition. The researcher refused to revoke the signature; as a result, the Head denied access to the practical labs held three times a week for the course Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II and Microscopic Anatomy and Embryology I.*

Article 45 specifies requirements for students to obtain a pre-degree certificate (Absolutory) in bachelor's, master's, or postgraduate programs. Self-funded students may have up to 4 active semesters or 8 in long-cycle programs, with a maximum of 4 inactive semesters and a 2-semester interruption limit—except as noted in Article 45 (1)−(2) of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Nftv.). Students can suspend their status with prior faculty approval in justified cases, following Nftv. rules. To qualify, students must complete at least one-third of their credits at Semmelweis University, including recognized credits from other institutions. The Registrar's Office issues the certificate after verifying conditions and recording credits in NEPTUN, with the Dean signing upon request.

> *Legal Reference: Under Article 45, a student who has remitted the tuition fees (self-funded) and has completed the registration procedure for the course(s) is entitled to access all course components, including lectures, seminars, and laboratory practicals. The researcher has fulfilled the eligibility requirements for the courses 'Macroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II' and 'Microscopic Anatomy and Embryology I' by Article 45.*
>
> *Per word, verbatim, the page extracts from the internal policy SZMSZ- HKR. The researcher did not paraphrase word-for-word because the researcher wanted to directly refer to the actual rules as they are written, word-for-word, on the SZMSZ_HKR.*

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64- (SZMSZ_HKR, page)

RE: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

From: Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu Date: Sun, Feb 9, 2025, 1:14 PM

Dear Siddharta,

You may only visit lectures if you are under the FM course. If you want to visit classes, you will have tod rop your signature and earn it again passing the midterms and being present with no absence beyond 25%. Thank you, Dr Székely

DR. SZÉKELY ANDREA DOROTTYA
EGYETEMI DOCENS
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
ANATÓMIAI, SZÖVET- ÉS FEJLŐDÉSTANI INTÉZET
1094, Budapest,
Tűzoltó utca 58.
+36 20 825 3601
szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu

Appendix C

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>

Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2025 9:18 AM

To: Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) <szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu>

Subject: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

Dear Dr Szekely

I have the signed for the courses mentioned in the email subject. I would like to attend the Macroanatomy and Embryology II Lecture and practical to review for the exam. I already got signature on May 17 , 2024, for Macro anatomy and Embryology II. Microanatomy and Embryology I I would like to attend it for the review for semifinal in May 2025. I also have it signed just need to prepare the exam.

sincerely yours

[NEPTUN] A(n) has been registered for the subject AOKANT853_2A.

From: Neptun neptun_noreply@semmelweis.hu
To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu Date: Fri, May 17, 2024, 7:38 PM

Dear Student, we kindly inform you that on your training (name: Medicine Basic Education Credit
(undivided) code:AOK_ORVOS_TA_O) the following Lecturer's signature with the result Signed
(Date of entry: 2024. 05. 17.) has been registered2024. 05. 17. for the subject 'AOKANT853_2AMacroscopic Anatomy and Embryology II.' and course . Result has been registered by: Andrea Dorottya Székely.

Appendix C

This is an automatically forwarded message from the Neptun. Please do not reply to this email address!

Unsubscribe from email: Messages, Settings, Automatic notifications.

1 / 1

[NEPTUN] A new exam has been created for the subject and course CV during exam period!

From: Neptun neptun_noreply@semmelweis.hu
To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu Date: Wed, Nov 20, 2024, 8:22 PM

Dear Student,

Appendix C

We inform you that on the Medicine Basic Education Credit (undivided) (AOK_ORVOS_TA_O) training you attend, to the 'CV' coded course belonging to the 'AOKANT854_[1]A-Mikroszkópos anatómia és fejlődéstan I.' subject, a new 'Written and oral exam' exam has been announced to the date of 2024. 12. 12. 13:30-2024. 12. 12. 15:30. Modifier: Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya

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Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Description of Evidence

Regulatory and Legal Framework Violated

European Standards and Guidelines (ESG – EHEA)

- **ESG 1.6 – Learning Resources and Student Support**
  Institutions must provide adequate and appropriate resources to support the achievement of intended learning outcomes.
  → Use of degraded specimens breaches the requirement for adequate learning resources.

- **ESG 1.3 – Student-Centered Learning, Teaching, and Assessment**
  Assessment must be valid, reliable, and consistent with intended learning outcomes.
  → Poor-quality specimens compromise the validity and fairness of the assessment.

- **ESG 1.2 – Design and Approval of Programmed**
  The program must be designed so that the intended learning outcomes can be achieved.
  → Anatomy training outcomes cannot be met if critical structures are missing or obscured.

EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

- **Article 21 – Non-discrimination:** If such specimens are disproportionately used in certain exam groups (e.g., FM/CV students), it may constitute indirect discrimination.

- **Article 47 – Right to an Effective Remedy and Fair Hearing:** Students must have the ability to challenge substandard assessment conditions.

-

Hungarian National Higher Education Law – Act CCIV of 2011

- **Section 3(1)–(2):** Guarantees equal access to quality education.

- **Section 49(3):** Institutions must provide the infrastructure and conditions required for achieving learning outcomes.

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Semmelweis University SZMSZ_HKR Internal Regulations

- **Article 5 – Equal Treatment:** All students are entitled to equal access to quality resources.
- **Article 11 – Access to Practical:** Departments must ensure proper access to practical learning conditions.
- **Article 45 – Fair Examination Conditions:** Examination conditions must allow for adequate preparation and fair evaluation.

Impact on Academic Performance

These deficiencies, combined with prior denial of anatomy lab access, created a **double impediment** to fair assessment:

1. **Preparation Barrier:** Denial of dissection access during the semester (see Appendix C).
2. **Assessment Barrier:** Substandard exam materials are preventing the demonstration of knowledge.

The combined effect undermines compliance with ESG 1.3, ESG 1.6, Act CCIV of 2011, and SZMSZ_HKR Articles 5, 11, and 45.

Requested Actions
Immediate Quality Audit of anatomical specimens by independent faculty or external reviewers.
Policy Review, ensuring minimum specimen condition standards are published and enforced.
Retrospective Academic Remedy for examinations conducted with substandard materials

There is no policy; **internal SZMSZ university policies** explicitly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or educational purposes. Neither Hungarian law nor internal SZMSZ university policies expressly prohibit students from photographing anatomical teaching specimens for personal, academic, or legal purposes. These assertions lack policy support; instead, they are underpinned by the faulty who have no supporting clause from the articles within the internal policy of Semmelweis University.

Facts include:

- There is no signage, clause, or handbook policy stating, 'no photos allowed.'
- **No Hungarian or EU law criminalizes this documentation**.
- The **Whistleblower Act (Act XXV of 2023)** legally protects this evidence as part of a public interest report. **[Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary)]**
-

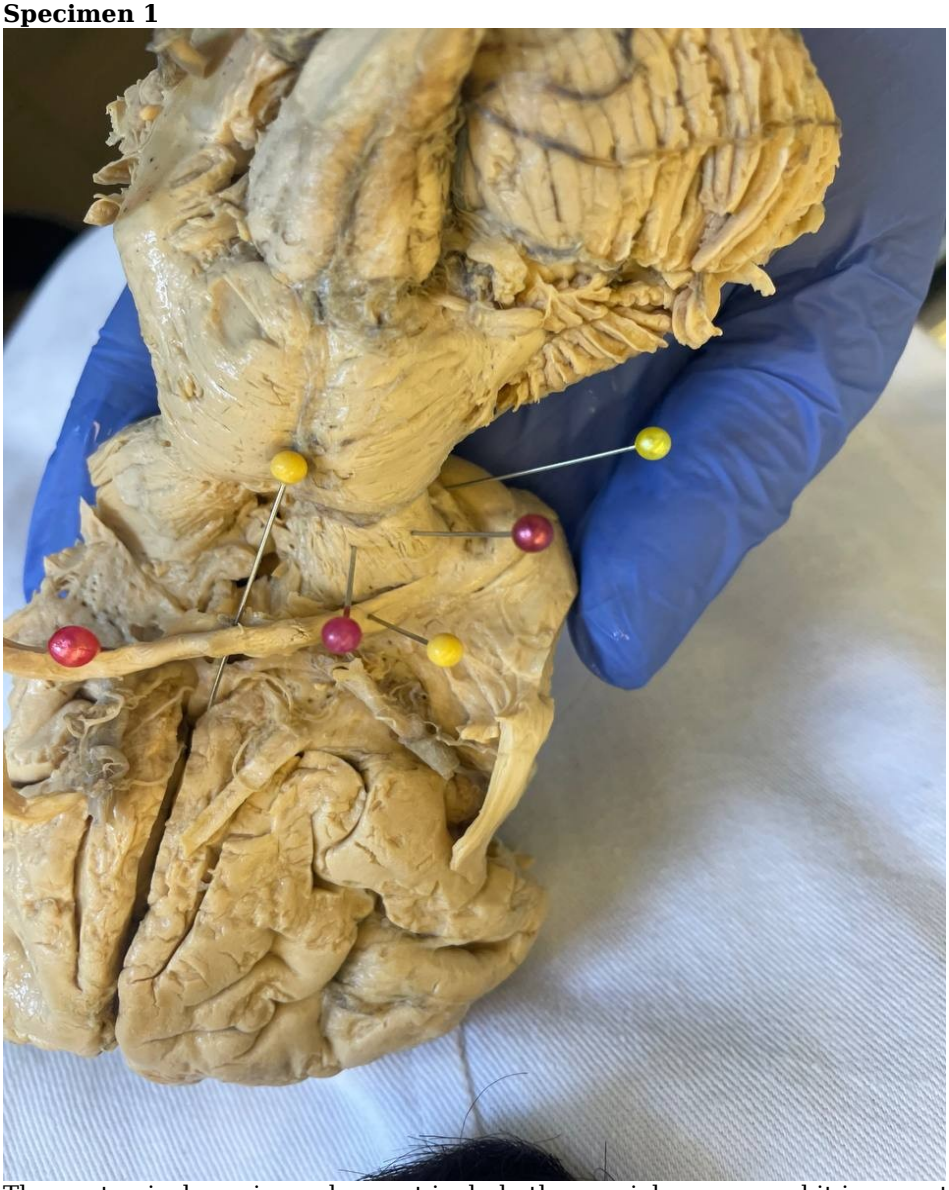
Photographic documentation of degraded specimens may suggest inadequate academic standards, as it is utilized to assess the anatomical knowledge of first-year M.D. students at the university. The specimens included in Appendix D are regularly employed in oral midterm

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

examinations approximately every six to seven weeks, enabling students to obtain the requisite validation for the course, commonly referred to as a signature. The appendix provides factual evidence and should not be construed as an act of defamation; rather, it constitutes an accurate and truthful representation.

If the university is confident in its standards, it should welcome transparency. If it is not, the world deserves to understand the reasons. The Appendix D statement has been prepared as part of a public interest disclosure submitted to the Hungarian Ombudsman, WFME, and FAIMER.

Specimen 1



The anatomical specimen does not include the cranial nerves, and it is expected that we infer the anatomical locations of the cranial nerves within the **midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata**. The specimen has deteriorated and lacks sufficient preservation to maintain the structures that the pins

are intended to identify, specifically cranial nerves **III (Oculomotor), IV (Trochlear), and VI (Abducens**). A few of the cranial nerves can be identified in this specimen.

Court Case No.: 7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2 | Ombudsman Case No.: EBF-AJBH-309-2025 | Protected Disclosure – Act XXV of 2023

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Specimen 2

The **anatomical specimen** lacks the cranial nerves, the **telencephalon of the cerebral hemispheres, and components of the basal ganglia, including the internal capsule—comprising the anterior, middle, and posterior segments—as well as the substantia nigra, particularly the pars compacta and pars reticulata**. Limited identifiable structures are present in this mutilated specimen. Approximately two-thirds of the cerebellum is missing, which hinders proper identification.

Specimen 3

This specimen demonstrates an absence of **arterial blood supply**, including the **Circle of Willis**. Although the **pontine arteries** originating from the **basilar artery are present, they are incomplete. The anterior superior cerebellar artery, posterior inferior cerebellar artery, and most of the arterial blood supply cannot be identified.** Cranial **nerves VIII (vestibulocochlear**), **IX (glossopharyngeal), X (vagus), XI (accessory), and XII (hypoglossal)** are not identified, which places the student at a disadvantage in the preparation for the exam. The cerebellum is not complete; it has been cut by a third.

Specimen 4 Dehydrated Brainstem and Cerebellum with Collapsed Arterial Supply

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Image: IMG_FB7F8527-3BC3-43CC-B88E-02FCFA43E62F.jpeg
Description:
This specimen displays a **dried cerebellum and brainstem**, with surface pin markers indicating cranial **nerves VII through XII**. Although the cerebellar folia look intact, the vascular system is severely damaged.

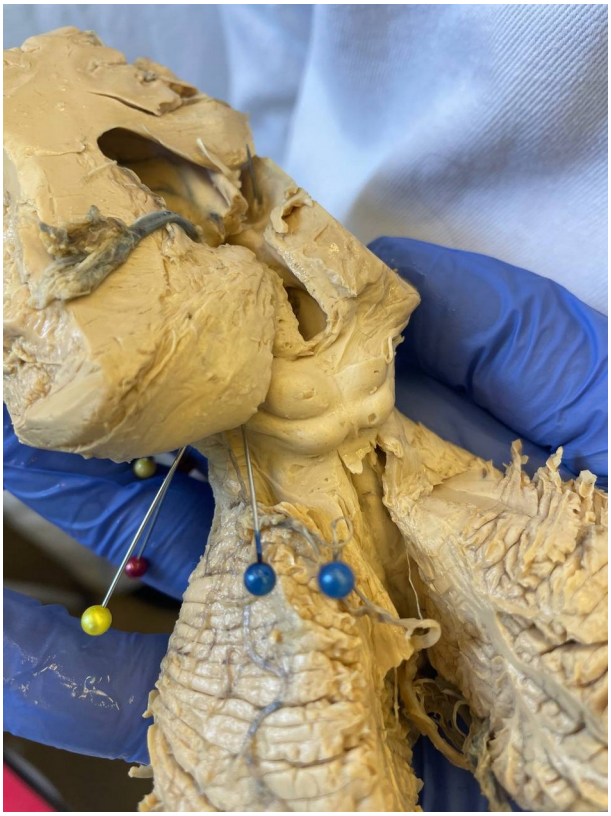
The *basilar artery and anterior spinal artery are either collapsed or missing, making it impossible to visualize or trace key arterial pathways for neurovascular identification*.
The vertebral arteries are not visible, and the basilar groove is flattened, offering no helpful information about vascular distribution in the posterior cranial fossa.
The base of the pons and medulla oblongata is visible. Still, landmarks such as the pyramids, olive, and median sulcus are partially deformed and dehydrated, which makes it challenging to identify nerve emergence points accurately.
Colored pins attempt to mark cranial nerves VII–XII, including the abducens (VI), facial (VII), glossopharyngeal (IX), vagus (X), accessory (XI), and hypoglossal (XII) nerves—but they do so without the supporting vascular structures that typically help define their orientation.

Educational Limitation:
The student was tasked with identifying the arterial blood supply to the brainstem. However, the complete collapse of the blood vessels makes this impossible. This specimen does not fulfill the educational objectives, misaligns with the exam goals, and hampers neuroanatomical learning.

Although the cerebellum is fully developed, the student's task was to identify its arterial blood supply. The basilar artery appears collapsed, and neither the anterior spinal nor the vertebral arteries can be observed in this specimen. It includes the base of the pons and medulla oblongata but lacks cranial nerves VII to XII, including the abducens, glossopharyngeal, vestibulocochlear, vagus, accessory, and hypoglossal nerves. The pins are used to identify cranial nerves VII to XII, which are typically supplied by specific arteries.

Specimen 5

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education



Description:

Anatomical Identification

The **cerebellum** is the most prominent feature in the lower half, with its **folia** (leaf-like folds) visible.

The brainstem is also present, most likely displaying parts of the pons and medulla oblongata. The superior section may encompass a portion of the occipital lobe or adjacent cerebellar peduncles, contingent upon the level of dissection. The pins probably denote the following: yellow for cerebellar peduncles, blue for potential cranial nerve roots, and red for vascular structures or the ventral surface of the brainstem.

Specimen Quality Assessment

Severe dehydration: The tissue is shrunken and discolored, affecting anatomical clarity.
Loss of vascular landmarks: No clear identification of basilar or vertebral arteries.
Indistinct boundaries: Difficult to teach cerebellar lobules, brainstem nuclei, or tracts accurately with this model.

Specimen 6

Description: Sagittal cross-section of the nasal concha, the superior, middle, and inferior meatuses, the oropharyngeal region, laryngeal region, skull with connective tissue, pia mater, and meninges. The cartilage of the thyroid cartilage is not identifiable in the specimen. Very little is observable in the specimen, which is a sagittal section of the head, oropharyngeal, laryngeal, and skull regions.

Specimen 6 – Mutilated Oropharyngeal and Laryngopharyngeal Region

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Specimen 7
Image: File June 13, 2025, 15 29 43 (6).jpeg (Tongue, epiglottis, esophagus, piriform recess)

Anatomical Focus:
Upper digestive tract — includes **tongue**, **oropharynx**, **epiglottis**, **laryngopharynx**, **piriform recesses**, **esophageal inlet**, **tracheal rings**, and adjacent **retropharyngeal "danger space"**.

Observations & Deficiencies:
The tongue is severely damaged and unidentifiable.
There is **no visibility of the intrinsic muscles**, no preservation of the **lingual septum**, papillae, or vascular hilum. The midline is **obliterated**, making this model useless for surgical orientation (e.g., glossectomy, intubation).
Epiglottis and preepiglottic space are distorted or absent.
This is critical. There is no clear anterior or posterior surface of the epiglottis, and no visualization of the **valleculae** or **median glossoepiglottic fold**, both of which are vital for airway and ENT education.

Piriform recesses and aryepiglottic folds are collapsed or cut.
These structures are integral to understanding swallowing reflexes, aspiration risk, and surgical landmarks for ENT and emergency medicine. They are **completely mutilated or missing**.
Laryngeal cartilage is destroyed.
The thyroid and cricoid cartilages appear either **shattered or sectioned beyond recognition**. There are **no intact tracheal rings** or preserved mucosal boundaries between the airway and the esophagus.
There is no clear delineation between the esophagus and the trachea.
This represents a significant deficiency in educational content. The “danger space"—the retropharyngeal space that separates the airway from the digestive tract—is no longer identifiable, thus hindering instruction regarding airway anatomy, intubation procedures, or the risk of retropharyngeal abscesses.
Pins 12, 13, and 14 are misplaced.
These markers are jammed into mutilated muscle bundles with **no accurate correlation to anatomy**, misinforming students and undermining exam integrity.

Summary Judgment:
"This specimen demonstrates irreversible destruction of critical airway and digestive landmarks."
The oropharynx and laryngopharynx have been **sliced and distorted beyond educational use**. This

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

model **fails every standard of anatomical preservation** expected in EU-accredited medical institutions. Its continued deployment in teaching **poses a risk of clinical misunderstanding**, particularly in emergency medicine, ENT, and anesthesiology training.
This specimen **should be retired and reported** as evidence of academic negligence.

Specimen 8
Transverse Thoracic Sections (Superior and Inferior Cuts)
Image: Photo June 13, 2025, 11:57:16 AM (1).jpg

Anatomical Region: Thoracic cavity – horizontal (axial) sections of thorax showing lungs, heart, great vessels, vertebrae, ribs

 Observations:
Top Section (Superior Cut):
Lung tissue (L & R):
Pale, **marbled**, and **mottled** in appearance—suggests **formalin overexposure** or desiccation.
No clear separation of **lobes** or visible **bronchopulmonary segments**.
Surfaces are **granular and stained**, giving the appearance of fibrosis or **postmortem damage**.
Trachea and main bronchi:
Visible but **collapsed**.
Cartilage rings are not intact or distinguishable.
Carina is **indistinct**, making it unsuitable for airway teaching.
Heart and great vessels:

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

None are seen. The aorta and pulmonary trunk are not visible in cross-section.
No visible pericardial sac, fat, or chambers.
Thoracic vertebra:
Partially cut but obscured. Spinal cord absent.

Bottom Section (Inferior Cut):
The lung condition is even worse than the upper slice.
Extensive **blackened patches**, likely indicative of **tissue necrosis**, fungal colonization, or severe artifact from improper chemical storage.
Diaphragm is completely distorted or missing from view—a major anatomical landmark is absent.
Heart base or esophagus:
Mass of indistinct tissue in the midline.
Lacks any chamber or wall delineation.
Mediastinum collapsed:
No clear delineation of compartments (anterior, middle, posterior mediastinum).
No thymus or pericardial boundary.

Structural Deficiencies:
Both cuts exhibit **gross desiccation**, likely due to poor plastination or prolonged exposure to air.
These specimens fail **to distinguish even elemental anatomical planes**, rendering them unusable for segmental lung or mediastinal identification.
No vascular filling or tagging.

Summary Judgment:
This set of thoracic slices is **non-instructional and misleading** for thoracic anatomy.
No visible cardiac anatomy
Pulmonary structures degraded and structurally collapsed
The tracheobronchial tree is not preserved
Mediastinum unreadable
Should not be used for exams or dissection review—high risk of misinformation.

Appendix D – Deficient Anatomical Specimens Used in Medical Education

Specimen 9– Painted Skull Base Model

• The image shows a painted anatomical model of the cranial base from a superior view, taken from the oral cavity.

• It aims to represent key structures, but poor preservation and painting impair clarity.

• The pterygoid processes are indistinct from the palatine bone, with significant paint chipping and overlap.

• The vomer and ethmoid areas are especially poorly defined.

• This highlights how degraded visual aids can hinder anatomy learning by affecting spatial understanding and landmark identification, which are vital for medical training.

Appendix E – Legal Evidence

Directive 2000/78/EC—although primarily focused on employment—has been interpreted by the **Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU**) to encompass vocational training and the attainment of professional qualifications, thereby extending its relevance to medical professional education. Selective enforcement predicated on age or preferential familiarity not only contravenes the fundamental principle of equality before the law but also jeopardizes compliance with EU obligations concerning transparent and merit-based access to professional qualification pathways.

The documented cases in this appendix, when compared side-by-side, reveal a pattern of enforcement that is inconsistent with both **Hungarian national law and EU non-discrimination** standards. This selective approach undermines institutional integrity, fosters inequitable academic conditions, and may constitute a form of indirect age discrimination prohibited under both domestic and European legal frameworks.

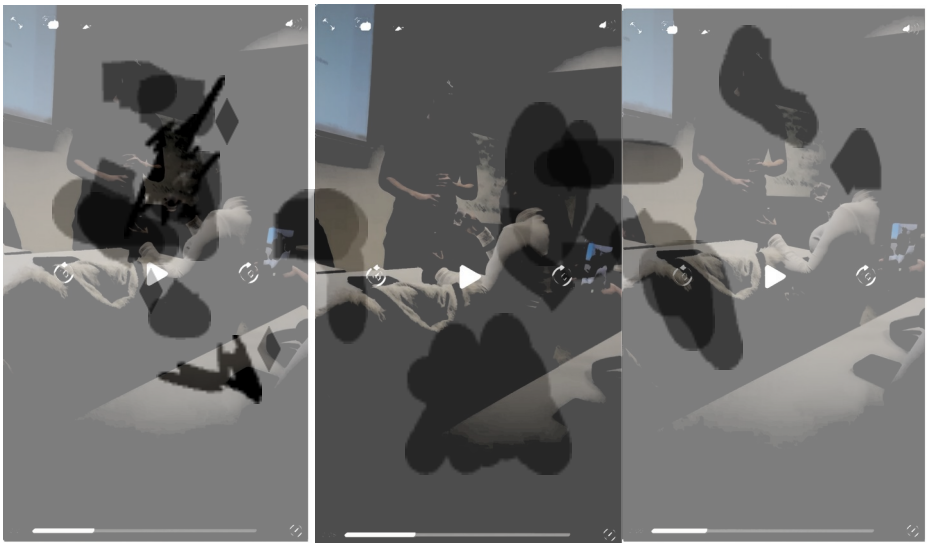
This appendix provides evidence of targeted enforcement of university conduct policies within the academic environment of Semmelweis University. The accompanying images and video recordings, captured in November 2023, illustrate peer-to-peer alcohol consumption within a university classroom setting.

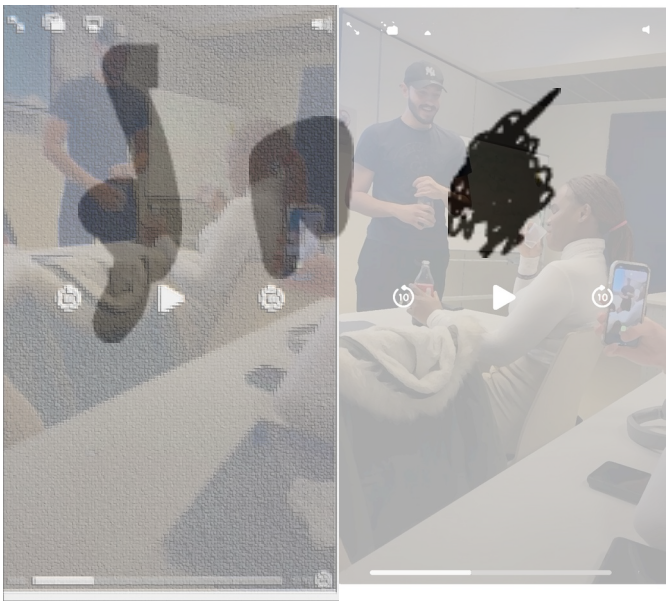
These materials are not submitted to seek punitive measures against individual students. All faces have been anonymized to protect personal privacy. The objective of this appendix is to document a pattern of unequal treatment, whereby university policies are enforced selectively based on arbitrary factors. While conduct violations such as on-campus alcohol consumption are tolerated or overlooked for some students, I have been subjected to disproportionate punitive measures for minor procedural infractions. These include denial of dissection access, forced revocation of signatures, and academic penalties unrelated to conduct or professionalism.

This constitutes a case of institutional discrimination under Hungarian and EU law, where similar conduct is treated unequally among students. According to **Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education, the Hungarian Fundamental Law (Article 15), and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 21)**, all students are entitled to equal treatment and the consistent application of institutional rules.

Video Evidence: VIDEO_BlurredFaces_Trimmed_AppxE.mp4

Appendix E – Legal Evidence





Appendix F 1: University– Legal Evidence

This Appendix F encompasses legal correspondence, administrative disputes, and official responses received from Semmelweis University or its representatives. These documents are submitted as part of an official record of legal escalation and academic obstruction related to denied access to anatomy laboratory sessions during an active FM/CV registration status. The included materials substantiate allegations of procedural irregularities and regulatory violations.

Exhibit F1: University Reply – July 14, 2025

Issued by: Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár, Vice-Rector for International Studies

Summary: This letter acknowledges a formal student complaint submitted on July 1, 2025. While it references legal remedies and procedural articles under the Act on National Higher Education, it does not provide any resolution concerning the denied access to laboratory sessions. Additionally, no action or clarification has been issued regarding Articles 13 or 45 of the Semmelweis University SZMSZ.

Legal Analysis:

This response functions as an implicit acknowledgment of the student's legal concerns; however, it refrains from providing a definitive resolution. By withholding access or justification for denial under any cited article, the university affirms that the FM/CV policy was applied inconsistently. This substantiates the argument that the institution violated its internal regulations and failed to uphold the principles of fairness and transparency as delineated in Articles 5, 11, 13, 29, and 45.

Insert full letter or image of university response below this section when printing or filing.

SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY

Center of International Training Programs

Vice-Rector for International Studies

DR. ALÁN ALPÁR

Appendix F 1: University– Legal Evidence

HARSH WARDHAN Siddhartha
Neptun code: AXEMG8
1056 Budapest, Belgrád rkp. 2 fszt 4 a.
Reference number: 83099-2/NHKK/2025

Subject: Reply to formal appeal

Dear Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan,

With reference to your letter of 1 July 2025, I would like to inform you about the legal procedure that is available to Semmelweis University students if they consider that any decision, procedure or action by the institution is unlawful, contrary to regulations, or prejudicial to their interests.

At the same time, I would like to remind you that, as a general rule, the provisions of Act CL of 2016 on the Code of General Administrative Procedure do not apply to student legal status, except to the extent and in the specific cases where Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education explicitly prescribes their application. In this context, the 8-day deadline you referred to for the evaluation of your request is not applicable. [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary)] [Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary)]

The regulations governing student status are set out in the Act on National Higher Education (Nftv.) and, based on that Act, in Part III of the Organizational and Operational Regulations of Semmelweis University, titled Student Standards, which is available on the University website. I would particularly like to draw your attention to Chapter 6 of this document, which details the procedure for the evaluation of student requests, and Chapter 7, which contains the rules on legal remedies (Appeal Regulations).

I would also like to draw your attention to the chapter of the Act on National Higher Education entitled Right of Appeal, which sets out the rules for exercising the above-mentioned student right:

*Article 57 (1) In the event of the infringements of their rights, students may a) seek legal assistance from the students' union, b) ** [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

c) lodge an appeal, which shall be examined by the higher education institution as set out in this Act,

d) initiate proceedings by the Commissioner for Educational Rights, provided that all remedies available under this Act, except for judicial proceedings, have been exhausted.

Appendix F 1: University– Legal Evidence

(2) In the cases specified in this Act, the relevant government decrees and its rules for organization and operation, and if so requested by the student, the higher education institution shall notify the student of decisions that concern him or her in writing. The decision adopted by the higher education institution concerning the student shall be final if the student concerned fails to lodge an appeal within the time limit set in paragraph (3) or has waived the right to lodge an appeal.

Address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.
Postal address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.; 1428 Budapest, 2 Pf.
E-mail: titkarsag.nhkk@semmelweis.hu
Tel.: (+36 1) 459 1500/60069
https://semmelweis.hu/nhkk/en/

(3) With the exception of decisions relating to the assessment of academic achievements, any decision or measure, or failure to act, of the higher education institution (hereinafter referred to jointly as "decision") shall be subject to appeal within fifteen days after notification or, in the absence of notification, the student's becoming aware of it. Students may also initiate proceedings against a decision relating to the assessment of academic achievements if it was not based on the requirements adopted by the higher education institution, or conflicts with the higher education institution's rules for organization and operation or any provision applicable to the organization of examinations has been violated.

…

(5) The higher education institution may adopt the following decisions in respect of the appeal: a) the appeal is dismissed,
b) the person who failed to adopt a decision is ordered to adopt a decision,
c) the decision must be amended,
d) the decision must be annulled, and the decision-maker is ordered to carry out a new procedure.

*(6) *During the examination of the appeal, the clarification of the facts, the calculation of time limits, failure to meet a deadline without fault on the part of the appellant, the form, content and notification of the decision, and the correction, replacement, supplement, amendment or revocation of the decision upon request shall be governed, as appropriate, by the provisions of the Act on Administrative Procedure. The decision at second instance shall become final.*

*(7) **

Article 58 (1) The student may challenge the final decision concluding the legal remedy procedure in an administrative lawsuit. The submission of the statement of claim has a suspensive effect.* [SZMSZ_HKR, Article 5 (Equal Treatment)]

Should you raise any questions regarding the above, you are kindly requested to submit them in writing. Regarding the interpretation of Hungarian legislation on student legal status and university regulations, the University, through the Directorate General of Legal and Administrative Affairs, provides all necessary support to all of its students.

Should you consider the University's action, decision, or omission to be prejudicial, you may initiate a legal remedy within fifteen days of its notification, or, in the absence of such notification, from the date it came to your attention.

Applications for legal remedy may be submitted either through the NEPTUN–EFTR student information system by completing the designated form, or in hard copy delivered personally or by post, addressed to the Review Committee and to the Center of International Training Programs.

Budapest, July 14, 2025

Yours sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Alán Alpár
Vice-Rector for International Studies

Address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26.
Postal address: 1085 Budapest, Üllői út 26. 1428 Budapest, Pf. 2
E-mail: titkarsag.nhkk@semmelweis.hu
Tel.: (+36 1) 459 1500/60069
https://semmelweis.hu/nhkk/en/

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 2:28:50 PM
To: Rector Bela Merkely <rektor@semmelweis.hu>; Rektorhelyettes <rektorhelyettes@semmelweis.hu>; ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság <titkarsag.aokdekani@semmelweis.hu>; ASZFI - Titkárság <titkarsag.anatomia@semmelweis.hu>; Student Services <student.services@semmelweis.hu>; Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Official Appeal Regarding Denial of Access to Anatomy Dissection Sessions and Academic Harassment- Violation of Hungarian and EU Education Rights

Dear Semmelweis University Officials,

I am writing to formally appeal the academic treatment I received from the Department of Anatomy, specifically under the supervision of Dr. Andrea Székely, which I believe constitutes academic harassment, obstruction of educational rights, and a potential violation of Hungarian constitutional guarantees regarding equal access to education.

As documented in the attachment below, Exhibit A- **(see email dated February 9, 2025)**, Dr. Székely explicitly stated that I would not be allowed to attend any lectures or classes unless I re-registered and retook the entire course, which I had already completed on May 15, 2024, earning a signature. This policy prevented me from attending dissection labs for over a year, despite being an enrolled, tuition-paying student who had already fulfilled the prior requirements. I was effectively denied the opportunity to maintain my anatomical skills, which are critical for my oral practical exam preparation on June 26 at noon with Dr. Jonas Barna.

EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS APPEAL _ DISSECTION BAN and EU Hungarian law violation

The limited **“consultation opportunities” p**rovided during the exam period were insufficient to compensate for this **gap in training**. Without routine access to supervised dissection, proper instruction, and preparation time, my **chances of success were severely hindered.**

This withholding of access contradicts fundamental academic values,

violates EU guidelines for educational equity, and constitutes an abuse of administrative discretion. It also violates the principles set forth under Hungarian education statutes concerning non-discriminatory treatment of enrolled students.

Legal Reference - Article XI of the Hungarian Constitution

This practice contradicts Article XI of the **fundamental law of Hungary**, which guarantees equal access to education and professional training for all students.

EU Charter of Fundamental Rights - Article 14: Right to Education - Important References that I cited from-

Link (official EUR-Lex):
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12012P%2FART%2F14

Key Language from Article 14(1):
"Everyone has the right to education and access to vocational and continuing training."

EU Education and Training Rights Overview:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/education-and-training/rights-and-support_en

I respectfully request the following:

• Immediate investigation into the administrative conduct of the Head of Anatomy Department. **I respectfully request a formal review of Dr. Szekely's conduct, reinstatement of supervised access for affected FM students, and institutional assurance that similar exclusion will not occur again.**

• Full reinstatement of my right to attend dissection reviews or supervised labs if I have to CV 2 Fall 2025 and Spring 2026 FM2 2

• In the future, there should be the removal of any preconditions for participation in educational activities. — Asking me to revoke my signature so that I can attend the practical dissections.

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

• An official response within seven working days.

• A review of institutional compliance with EU and Hungarian constitutional education guarantees.

Should this matter remain unresolved, I reserve the right to file a **formal complaint with the Hungarian Ombudsman** and escalate the case to the **European Commission's Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture.**

I hope for a fair and transparent resolution.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan
AXEMG8

First year second semester - English medicine program

Exhibit A:

Semmelweis University Medical Student (English Program)

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

RE: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

DS Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) Feb 9
To You

Dear Siddharta,

You may only visit lectures if you are under the FM course. If you want to visit classes, you will have tod rop your signature and earn it again passing the midterms and being present with no absence beyond 25%.
Thank you,
Dr Székely

DR. SZÉKELY ANDREA DOROTTYA
EGYETEMI DOCENS
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
ANATÓMIAI, SZÖVET- ÉS FEJLŐDÉSTANI INTÉZET
1094, Budapest, Tűzoltó utca 58.
+36 20 825 3601
szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Saturday, February 8, 2025 9:18 AM
To: Dr. Székely Andrea Dorottya (Anatómia) <szekely.andrea@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: FM Macro anatomy and Embryology II and Microsnatomy and Embryology I semfinal

Dear Dr Szekely

I have the signed for the courses mentioned in the email subject. I would like to attend the Macroanatomy and Embryology II Lecture and practical to review for the exam. I already got signature on May 17 , 2024, for Macro anatomy and Embryology II. Microanatomy and Embryology I I would like to attend it for the review for semifinal in May 2025. I also have it signed just need to prepare the exam.

sincerely yours

Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:43:26 PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time

Subject: Subject: Subject: Subject: Re: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

Review - Anatomy Department

Date: Thursday, June 26, 2025, at 3:32:33 PM Central European Summer Time

From: From: From: From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN

To: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)

Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: image001.png, image002.jpg

Dear Mr. Horváth,

Thank you for getting back to me.

Your role as the University Equal Opportunity Coordinator directly relates to the issue I raised. My complaint concerns the denial of supervised dissection access and unfair preconditions set by the Anatomy

Department, which I believe violate both **Hungarian constitutional law (Article XI)** and the **EU Charter of**

Fundamental Rights (Article 14). These laws guarantee equal access to vocational and professional

training for all students, regardless of their administrative status.

As the Equal Opportunity Officer, your role includes:

- Ensuring Fair Academic Practices
- Examining Institutional Inequalities and Barriers
- Protecting Educational Access Rights Under EU and Hungarian Laws

Since I was excluded from in-person dissection labs without a valid academic or legal

reason — and was told to revoke my previous signatures to attend class — this clearly falls

under your jurisdiction.

I am therefore requesting:

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

1. Your **official acknowledgment** of this situation as an Equal Opportunity concern.

2. Your **support in initiating a review** of the department's exclusionary practices.

3. A confirmation that **no further preconditions** will be imposed on my future registrations that restrict access to labs or lectures without a formal justification.

I have already cited the relevant legal and human rights articles in my original message. Should this issue remain unresolved, I will escalate it to:

• The **Hungarian Ombudsman for Education**

• The **European Commission Directorate-General for Education**

• And notify the **U.S. Embassy's Education Attaché**, as I am a U.S. citizen, EU citizen, and Irish citizen

I'm eager to hear back from you within seven (7) days, as stated in my original appeal. **If I have misunderstood your role, please kindly direct me to the proper official responsible for investigating violations of equal access to education at Semmelweis University.**

Sincerely yours,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

AXEM69 – First Year, Second Semester

Semmelweis University – English Medical Program

1 of 6Get Outlook for iOS

From: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)

<horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>

Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 3:22:33 PM

To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>

Subject: RE: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights:

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Dear Siddharta!

Could you help me figure out what this has to do with me?

Sincerelly Yours,

HORVÁTH BALÁZS

EGYETEMI ESÉLYEGYENLŐSÉGI KOORDINÁTOR

SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM

JOGI ÉS IGAZGATÁSI FŐIGAZGATÓSÁG

1085 Budapest, Baross utca 52.

+36 20 825 8426

horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu

Response Received:

Horváth Balázs replied: 'Could you help me figure out what this has to do with me?'

Get Outlook for iOS

From: Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2025 4:06:22 PM
To: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Subject: RE: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Dear Siddharta!

Are you aware of the Hungarian legal environment?

Sincerelly Yours,

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

HORVÁTH BALÁZS
EGYETEMI ESÉLYEGYENLŐSÉGI KOORDINÁTOR
SEMMELWEIS EGYETEM
JOGI ÉS IGAZGATÁSI FŐIGAZGATÓSÁG
1085 Budapest, Baross utca 52.
+36 20 825 8426
horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu

From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN <siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu>
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2025 3:50:50 PM
To: Rector Bela Merkely <rektor@semmelweis.hu>; Rektorhelyettes <rektorhelyettes@semmelweis.hu>; ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság <titkarsag.aokdekani@semmelweis.hu>; ASZFI - Titkárság <titkarsag.anatomia@semmelweis.hu>; Student Services <student.services@semmelweis.hu>; Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor) <horvath.balazs@semmelweis.hu>
Subject: Re: Formal Appeal to Semmelweis University – Violation of Educational Rights: Request for Institutional Review - Anatomy Department

Student ID: AXEMG8 | Faculty of Medicine

Dear [Madam / Sir / Registrar's Name],
I am following up on my previous correspondence regarding unresolved issues involving:

- Denial of access to dissection labs despite paid enrollment and valid course registration
- Obstruction of final exam participation without a clear justification
- Contradictory communication from the Registrar and the Academic Department
- Procedural inconsistency and lack of transparency are affecting my academic rights

To date, I have not received an adequate response or remedy. Given the lack of resolution, I have formally submitted a complaint to:

- The **Hungarian Commissioner for Fundamental Rights** (Case ID: EBF–AJBH–309–2025)
- The **European Union Directorate-General for Education and Culture** via the standard complaint procedure

For your transparency and institutional record, I have attached:

1. My official complaint was filed with the EU Directorate

2. The reply from the Hungarian Ombudsman
3. Relevant emails and administrative documents reflecting the contradictions and procedural failures

Why This Matters

This is no longer an internal academic grievance—it now concerns:

- Violation of **EU Charter Article 14** on education access
- Breach of standards under **Erasmus+ and EU-aligned medical education frameworks**
- Potential **discrimination against international students** through administrative obstruction
- Institutional conduct potentially inconsistent with Hungarian higher education law

Request

I urge the university to:

- Please provide a written clarification on my current standing and remaining academic obligations
- Confirm that I will not be subjected to further penalty or denial of access without due process
- State clearly whether my course and exam rights remain valid for the upcoming semester

I am fully prepared to cooperate, but I expect institutional accountability and transparent communication in return.

Thank you for your time and attention. This matter can be resolved constructively.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

U.S. and E.U. Citizens

Semmelweis University | Faculty of Medicine

[redacted]

Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 Monday, July 28, 2025 at 12:45:07 PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time PM Central European Summer Time

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

Subject: Subject: Subject: Subject: Date: Date: Date: Date: To: To: To: To:
Final Legal Reminder – Court Petition Filed and Whistleblower Protection Activated
Saturday, July 5, 2025 at 5:12:43 PM Central European Summer Time
From: Siddhartha HARSH WARDHAN
Rector Bela Merkely, Rektorhelyettes, ÁOK Dékáni Hivatal - Titkárság, ASZFI - Titkárság, Student Services,
Horváth Balázs (egyetemi esélyegyenlőségi koordinátor)
Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: Attachments: IMG_2074.jpeg

Dear Semmelweis University Officials,

This is a final legal notice regarding my previously submitted formal complaints, ignored
petitions, and repeated denials of lawful access to educational resources despite my valid CV/FM registration. As of July 5, 2025, I have filed a **formal legal petition with the Hungarian Administrative Court** and submitted a protected whistleblower disclosure under Act XXV of 2023 via the secure national system. My complaint is also registered with the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights under **Case No. EBF-AJBH-309-2025.**

I am now under **whistleblower legal protection**, and I remind you that any further obstruction, denial, retaliation, or academic interference may constitute a **legal violation of Act XXV**, Hungarian Administrative Law (Act CL of 2016), or the university's own SZMSZ_HKR regulations.

I respectfully request a formal institutional response, acknowledgment of my current academic status, and reinstatement of my educational access immediately. Any failure to comply may be presented in court as evidence of institutional negligence or discrimination.

Sincerely,

Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan

Appendix F-2: Email Record – Attempts at Internal Resolution and Institutional Non-Response

siddhartha.harsh@stud.semmelweis.hu

U.S. Citizen | EU Citizen (Irish) | Resident of Budapest

+36 703 504 077

Appendix G – Age-Based Admissions Discrimination at Semmelweis University: Legal and Policy Implications

This appendix documents the explicit age-based preference stated in the official admissions documents of Semmelweis University, which violates Hungarian anti-discrimination law (Act CXXV of 2003, Section 8) and the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (Article 21).

This policy offers an institutional context for the discriminatory treatment faced by the whistleblower. It helps establish a pattern of systemic exclusion, mainly affecting older FM/CV students who are disproportionately impacted by informal and undocumented administrative policies.

1. Evidence from the Semmelweis University Admissions Policy

Official Admission Document (2023–2024):

“Applicants must be at least 18 years of age by the end of the calendar year of application, and preferably under the age of 30.”

Source: https://semmelweis.hu/admission/files/2022/11/admission-rules-semmelweis-university-year-2023-2024.pdf

Official Admission Document (2025–2026):

“Applicants must be at least 18 years of age … and preferably under the age of 30.”

Source: https://semmelweis.hu/registrar/files/2024/12/admission-rules-semmelweis-university-year-2025-2026.pdf

2. Legal Framework Violated

• Hungarian Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment – Section 8

• Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union – Article 21(1)

• Directive 2000/78/EC – General Framework for Equal Treatment in Employment and Occupation

These collectively prohibit unjustified discrimination based on age in educational access and public service delivery.

3. Relevance to the Whistleblower Complaint

This discriminatory language, though framed as a preference, establishes a clear institutional bias against students over 30. This bias directly aligns with the treatment experienced by the whistleblower, whose rights were obstructed while registered under FM/CV status. It strengthens the claim that arbitrary age-related filtering has been embedded into both formal and informal administrative behavior.

4. Request for Institutional Review

This appendix is submitted as part of Case **EBF–AJBH–309–2025** and Court File **7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2.**

We respectfully request:
1. Removal or amendment of all discriminatory age-related preferences from Semmelweis University’s public documentation.
2. Investigation by the Equal Treatment Authority and Hungarian Ombudsman into implicit age bias across departments.
3. Confirmation that no internal policy legally justifies academic exclusion based on age above 30.

Appendix G – Age-Based Admissions Discrimination at Semmelweis University: Legal and Policy Implications

Appendix H. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

This Appendix H addresses Semmelweis University's failure to publish or disclose student retention, dropout, and program completion rates for its English-language medical programs. This omission raises serious concerns under both Hungarian and EU law. Educational transparency is a legal obligation under the **European Standards and Guidelines (ESG) for Quality Assurance in Higher Education**, to which Hungary is a party. Additionally, Hungary's own **National Higher Education Act (Act CCIV of 2011)** requires institutions to assess and publish student progression data.

1. Legal Framework

According to ESG 1.7 (Information Management):
"Institutions should ensure that they collect, analyze, and use relevant information for the effective management of their programmes and other activities. Such information includes… student progression, success, and drop-out rates."

Hungarian law also enforces this standard:
• Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Nftv.), Section 53(2): The institution must operate a quality assurance system aligned with ESG.
• Section 72/A: Institutions are required to regularly assess and publish data on educational effectiveness and student progression.

2. Strategic Relevance to This Case

As demonstrated in **Appendices A through H,** the complainant was subjected to **administrative obstruction, denial of practical lab access, and discriminatory enforcement of FM/CV status policies**. Without published retention or dropout data, it is impossible to verify whether other international students were similarly affected and forced to withdraw or fail. This institutional opacity prevents oversight and suggests a systemic risk of predatory enrollment practices targeting foreign students.

3. Argument Supporting the Whistleblower Complaint

Appendix H reinforces the whistleblower case by framing the issue not merely as a personal grievance but as a matter of public interest, involving institutional non-compliance with transparency laws. It demonstrates a pattern of concealment and exclusion, thereby strengthening the assertion that the university deliberately overenrolls

international students without providing the necessary transparency regarding educational outcomes.

4. Formal Request

I respectfully request that the Ombudsman and Administrative Court:

1. Investigate Semmelweis University's failure to publish required retention, dropout, and graduation data for international students.
2. Verify the university’s compliance with **ESG 1.7 and Sections 53(2) and 72/A of Hungary’s Act CCIV of 2011.**
3. Consider this omission as further evidence of systemic academic misconduct and obstruction under **Case No. EBF–AJBH–309–2025.**

Court Case No.: 7.Kpk.750.239/2025/2 | Ombudsman Case No.: EBF–AJBH–309–2025 | Protected Disclosure – Act XXV of 2023

Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

Appendix I pertains to the distribution of an editable Microsoft Excel document that contains personally identifiable information of students at a Hungarian medical university in August 2025. This document comprises **students' names, Neptun identification numbers, and records of first-year academic completion statuses**. This incident raises substantial concerns regarding adherence to the **European Union General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR**), Hungarian data protection statutes, and the safeguarding of student dignity as stipulated by national higher education regulations.

Introduction

The right to education within the European Union is protected not merely as access to scholarly instruction but also as a framework that ensures equitable treatment, equal opportunity, and the preservation of personal dignity. In practice, this includes safeguards against the unwarranted disclosure of student information. On **August 13, 2025**, Semmelweis University distributed a Microsoft Excel file to first-year medical students. The file contained students' names, Neptun IDs, and the status of subject completion, thereby potentially revealing which students had or had not fulfilled their academic obligations. The document was editable, allowing recipients to modify its content, either unintentionally or intentionally. This incident highlights significant deficiencies in data protection by design and raises broader concerns regarding student dignity within higher education governance.

2. Legal Framework

2.1 GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) applies directly in Hungary. Several provisions are pertinent:

- **Article 5(1)(a):** Data must be processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently.[2] Publicly exposing academic deficiencies to peers does not satisfy the fairness criterion.
- **Article 5(1)(c):** Data must be limited to what is necessary (data minimization).[3] Retention rates could have been presented in aggregate, without identifiers.
- **Article 5(1)(f):** Data must be protected against unauthorized alteration or disclosure (integrity and confidentiality).[4] The editable nature of the file violated this principle.
- **Article 25:** Institutions are required to apply data protection by design and default, ensuring systems are configured to protect privacy.[5]

2.2 Hungarian Law

Hungarian legislation further enforces GDPR obligations:

- **Act CXII of 2011** on Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information mandates that data controllers implement safeguards and avoid unnecessary disclosures.[6]
- **Act CCIV of 2011** on National Higher Education affirms that students are entitled to respect for their dignity and equal treatment.[7] Public exposure of student failures undermines this statutory right.

3. Analysis

The circulation of a live, editable document containing sensitive identifiers gives rise to at least three legal issues:

- **Privacy breach:** Making retention data visible to all effectively disclosed academic performance records to unauthorized individuals.
- **Security risk:** The editable format exposed data to accidental or malicious tampering, compromising student records.
- **Stigmatization:** Linking personal identifiers with academic failure risks reputational harm and public shame, contrary to both GDPR's fairness principle and the dignity provisions of Hungarian higher education law.

This incident demonstrates a tension between administrative convenience and legal compliance. While the university may have aimed to monitor retention for internal quality assurance, the chosen method failed to honor principles of data minimization, confidentiality, and fairness.

Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

4. Conclusion and Recommendations

This case underscores the importance for universities to ensure that their data practices fully comply with European Union and national legal standards. Data related to retention and progression should be disseminated solely in anonymized or aggregated formats. When processing individual-level data is essential, access must be strictly limited to the concerned student and authorized administrative personnel.

Neglecting these security measures not only exposes institutions to potential regulatory actions by the **Hungarian National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (NAIH)** but also endangers their reputation within the broader European higher education community.

This case ought to serve as a warning for universities throughout the European Union: administrative efficiency must not compromise the fundamental rights to privacy and dignity in education.

References

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union [2012] OJ C 326/391, Art 14.
GDPR, art 5(1)(a).
GDPR, art 5(1)(c).
GDPR, art 5(1)(f).
GDPR, art 25.
Act CXII of 2011 on Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information (Hungary).
Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary).

Archived Evidence: Anonymized and Redacted

Neptun code	Student's name	Please choose a statement from the list
[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	
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[redacted]	[redacted]	I finished all my first year subjects
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[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted]	I finished all my first year subjects
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Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

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Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

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Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

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Appendix I. Data Protection and Student Dignity in Higher Education.

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Appendix J: Limited Progression in Institution Curriculum – Progress Impact Over Two Years

Administrative obstruction was imposed upon Siddhartha Harsh Wardhan by a faculty member at Semmelweis University on **February 9, 2025**, which effectively halted his academic progression in the General Medicine program.

Summary of the Event.

In February 2025, **Dr. Andrea Dorottya Székely** issued an informal and unregulated declaration that prohibited the student from participating in the practical sessions of ***'Macroscopic Anatomy & Embryology II,'*** despite the student having fulfilled the attendance and prerequisite criteria. This decision was not founded upon any stipulation or regulation codified in the **Semmelweis University Study and Examination Regulations (SZMSZ**), Hungarian legislation, or European Union education law.

2. Curriculum Impact

The obstruction of **'Macroscopic Anatomy & Embryology II'** effectively halted the researcher's progress after the first year, as this course serves as a stringent prerequisite for subsequent coursework.

- Microscopic Anatomy & Embryology II
- Medical Physiology I & II
- Pathology I
- Multiple Year 2 and Year 3 core clinical courses

Without completion of this course, academic progression is impossible under the Semmelweis curriculum, regardless of performance in other subjects.

3. Legal Significance

This obstruction constitutes an unlawful administrative action under multiple legal frameworks:
- Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (prohibition of discrimination)
- Protocol 1, Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights (Right to Education)
- Directive 2013/55/EU on the recognition of professional qualifications (transparency and fairness)

Appendix J: Limited Progression in Institution Curriculum – Progress Impact Over Two Years

- Hungarian Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (requirement for codified rules)

4. Consequences

The administrative decision resulted in the loss of the 2024/2025 academic year, as the student was unable to register for **dependent Year 2 courses in Fall 2025**. This has had significant impacts on professional development, the degree completion timeline, and future career opportunities.

5. Evidence

Evidence supporting this claim is contained in **Appendix C** of the legal escalation dossier, including:
- Official correspondence documenting the obstruction
- Absence of any relevant clause in SZMSZ
- Neptun records showing eligibility for the course, but no exam registration permitted

This document may be used in EU educational legal case studies, ombudsman filings, and court submissions to demonstrate targeted administrative obstruction.

Appendix J: Limited Progression in Institution Curriculum – Progress Impact Over Two Years

Reference:

1. Hungarian Law Citations Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Magyar Közlöny 2011/165, as amended), § 49(1)(b), §

2. 56(1), § 108(1)–(2). Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Magyar Közlöny 2023/47), §§ 3–5, 8, 12, 15. Act CL of 2016 on General Public Administration Procedures (Magyar Közlöny 2016/210), §§ 1–3, 37–39,50.

3. Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities (Magyar Közlöny 2003/66), § 8(1), § 10(a)–(c).

EU Law & Policy Citations:

4. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union [2012] OJ C326/391, arts 21, 47.

5. Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of October 23, 2019, on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law [2019] OJ L305/17.

6. Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of September 7, 2005, on the recognition of professional qualifications [2005] OJ L255/22.

Quality Assurance Standards:

7. European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education, Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (ESG) (2015 edn), Standards 1.3, 1.4, 1.6.

Academic & Empirical Studies: Hungarian Researchers (Peer-reviewed)

8. Gabriella Pusztai, Zsuzsanna Demeter-Karászi, Erika Alter, and Ferenc Szabó, 'Administrative Data Analysis of Student Attrition in Hungarian Medical Training' (2022) 22 BMC Medical Education 317 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12909-022-03276-z>.

9. Nikiforos P Diamandouros, The Role of the Ombudsman in Strengthening the Rule of Law and Democracy (2014) 14 ERA Forum 311.

10. Gábor Attila Tóth, 'The Role of the Ombudsman in the Protection of Fundamental Rights in Hungary' in Linda C Reif (ed), The International Ombudsman Yearbook (vol 16, Brill 2012) 49.

11. Zoltán Szente, 'The Ombudsman's Role in Protecting Fundamental Rights in Hungary' (2015) 3 Hungarian Journal of Legal Studies 56.

Semmelweis University Internal Regulation Citation:

12. Semmelweis University, Organizational and Operational Regulations – Part III, Chapter III.2: Study and Examination Regulations (English translation, 2024 edn), arts 5, 11, 13, 29, 45, 55.

Hungarian Commissioner of Human Rights:

13. Act XXV of 2023 on Complaints and Whistleblower Protection (Hungary).
14. Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (Hungary).
15. Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure (Hungary).
16. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2012/C 326/02), Articles 21 and 47.
17. European Higher Education Area (EHEA) Mobility and Recognition Guidelines.

Reference:

Researchers' citation:

18. Hungarian Ombudsman Case File: EBF–AJBH–309–2025.
19. Hungarian Administrative Court Filing: Case No. 7. Kpk. 750.239/2025/2.
20. Wardhan, S.H. (2025). Administrative Obstruction in EU Medical Education: A Legal Case Study from [SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY]. SSRN. https://ssrn.com/abstract=5346250
21. [SEMMELWEIS UNIVERSITY] (2024). Internal Neptun Records and Course Registration Logs [published Evidence Files].
22. Wardhan, S. H. (2025). Administrative Obstruction in EU Medical Education: A Legal Case Study from Semmelweis University. SSRN. https://ssrn.com/abstract=XXXXX

Citations of the European Union:

23. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union [2012] OJ C326/02, arts 14, 21, 47.
24. European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance in the European Higher Education Area (2015), Stds 1.4, 1.6 https://www.enqa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ESG_2015.pdf accessed August 14, 2025.

Citations of International accreditations:

25. WFME, *Standards for Basic Medical Education: WFME Global Standards for Quality Improvement* (2015), Stds 3.1, 3.4 https://wfme.org/standards/ accessed 14 August 2025.
26. ECFMG, *2024 Accreditation Guidance for International Medical Schools* https://www.ecfmg.org/accreditation/ accessed 14 August 2025.